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FIRST EDITION.

THE SCANDAL TRIAL.

Continuation of Mr. Beecher's Testimony.

A Number of Mrs. Moulton's Statements Denied.

How Moulton Managed Tilton in His Disagreeable Moods.

The Difficulties Under Which the "Mutual Friend" Labored.

Beecher's Friends Anxious to Have Mrs. Tilton on the Witness Stand.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1875.

The Brooklyn scandal trial attracted the usual great crowd to-day. Mr. Beecher was present early, and as Mr. Beach passed him on the way to his place in the Court room inquired very particularly about his health. After a few minutes' consultation with his counsel, Beecher mounted the witness stand and continued his testimony, in substance, as follows: At times I visited Moulton's residence every day; at other times not oftener than a week, month or two months; in 1871, after May, there were comparatively few visits until autumn; in this period there was

A Very Busy Time

after the publication of the "Woodhull Scandal." I recall two conversations with Mrs. Moulton about Mrs. Woodhull; at one of these she referred to the enthusiasm which her husband and Tilton had for Mrs. Woodhull; at another conversation she asked me what I thought of Mrs. Woodhull, and I replied that my knowledge of her was only derived from what I had heard from others; she said she did not fancy the woman, but Frank thought very highly of her, and she conformed to his desire in having her at the house; there never was a word with her about her receiving Mrs. Woodhull on my account. I never said to her it was a duty she owed Frank to co-operate with him in trying to keep the story quiet; I never told Moulton I thought his wife should act with him in his endeavors to suppress the stories. I never talked with Mrs. Moulton, and I never told Moulton I did. I had talked with Mrs. Moulton about attending church, and in 1870 I remember her speaking with some anxiety as to securing a seat in 1872 and '73; she spoke to me about having two seats. I referred her to Mr. West and also talked with her; she was kind enough to compliment me on

An Improvement in my Preaching,

from what she had heard others say and had heard herself. I recollect she came on two occasions to church, and I saw her waiting at the pulpit steps. I recollect on two other occasions when I called to see Moulton, Mrs. Moulton said to me: "Why don't you call sometimes to see me, or pay a social visit, instead of business visits to Frank?" I had conversations with her about the difficulty, and had also conversed with her about Mrs. Tilton. I wanted some person to visit Mrs. Tilton and cheer her, and I thought Mrs. Moulton was the very person; after visiting Mrs. Tilton Mrs. Moulton would tell me how she was getting along; she said she did not blame Elizabeth, but on one or two occasions she blamed Mr. Tilton, I think, in regard to his home relations; she spoke of the state of things in the family, and said she would not wonder if there was a separation in the family, and that Mrs. Tilton would go back to her mother. I asked her to tell me if there was any way in which Mrs. Tilton could be delicately helped. We had a conversation about the story that I had alienated

Mrs. Tilton's Affections

from her husband, which I said I had never done; I said if I had it was unintentional on my part and I was very sorry for it; Mrs. Moulton said very little in reply to me upon this point; I felt that my presence and intercourse in the family had brought this mischief on them, for which I felt I was to blame; during all my interviews with Mrs. Moulton at that house she was incapable of accusing me of adultery, or of any crime toward Mrs. Tilton; we never conversed together on that subject, or in that manner; she never did so by allusion or implication, and she never spoke of being said by any person else; I never spoke to her of any conversation with her being my last; I never said that if Tilton published the letter of apology it was useless for me to try to live it down; I never said I had no hope for Theodore, or said that he was a false man; I never thought so, felt so or said so; she never said for me to go to my church and confess my crime and they would forgive me; I did not say I could not implicate the woman who had given me her love; I did not say that if I confessed my church would not have me, and it would be better for me to go out of life; this was

An Improbable Story.

She never told me I could still write and hold my connection with the papers. I never said I had a powder on my desk, up stairs, and it would put me out of my trouble; the only powder I knew of was gunpowder, which was kept up stairs; this whole story is preposterous and false; I never said to her in conversation that I would come on the day following and give her some gifts for friends, with messages for them, and one gift for Elizabeth; this is pure, absolute fiction; I never told her I suffered the torments of the damned, having to appear in my church with a cheerful face, in this connection or the relations imputed in this conversation; I said this in view of the manner in which Tilton was constantly bringing up the difficulty, and I said it should end or it would wear me out; this latter was in conversation on May 31st, at their house; Mrs. Moulton did not tell me that Mrs. Tilton had expressed sympathy for her (Mrs. Moulton) in that she had lost faith in Beecher and had left the church, and that she (Mrs. Tilton) had implored her to go back, that Beecher was not guilty, that she was the guilty person. I do not think she could have looked me in the face and said half of it; in October, 1873, Mrs. Moulton did not tell me Mrs. Tilton said she

Would Sacrifice Her Husband

rather than myself and for the sake of the church; it was in regard to the charge of alienating Mrs. Tilton's affections from her husband that I said she was a good woman, and that Mrs. Tilton should treat her kindly, and I said that my age and experience should have led me to foresee and prevent any such trouble. On the 13th of July, 1874, I had a short conversation with her, Mr. Moulton told her I had read his short statement and thought it would do; she said she was glad to hear it; I had no conversation with her in July, 1874, in which she said Frank was away, and I said that the church had called a committee and I could not prevent it; I had called the committee immediately on seeing the Bacon letter, and popped like a man when he saw a partridge rise; no conversation took place between us in which she said I ought to have confessed long ago, and had now added four years of perjury and lying to the original crime; I never said that I would rather die than confess; I never hesitated to say that Tilton was

A Foolish Man,

and later that he was a heartless man, and that if he entered into a contest with me I would worst him; no conversation occurred in which I said the blame was not Mrs. Tilton's, but that I would take all on myself, as I was the guilty party. Mrs. Moulton never told me of conversations with George C. Robinson, in which he expressed surprise that I should go to Moulton's office when I had so many friends in Brooklyn, and that he thought Moulton was wrong; that I had embezzled the church funds or committed some great crime, and that she said to him that I had committed adultery, she having it by confession from both me and Mrs. Tilton; that she told me that I could talk to Mr. Robinson, who now knew all the facts; she never said a word of it to me. (Beecher slapping his knee with great vehemence) Robinson has a pew in my church, and continues his attendance there; at an interview I did say I had spent a sleepless night

Brooding Over the Troubles

in the family; Mrs. Moulton never said I should tell the truth, as it would come out sooner or later; she never used these words to me; the first time I heard this was when I sat in the audience; I never said I could not confess, as my work would then be finished, that my family would be ruined, and that my people would never forgive me; I may have said in her presence, when the proposition was put to me to turn aside from the desk and take hold of the paper, that this was not my avocation or calling to take charge of a paper; I never said if I confessed my people would never forgive me, or treat me as kindly as she had done; we never had a conversation in which she said it was like a cowardly thing for me to take my life; I did not see her on the 2d of June; on the 31st of May I saw both Mr. and Mrs. Moulton; I was not then lying on the lounge with a pillow and covered with an afghan or blanket; I never was so disposed of; I never said I saw no way out of it, that my life of usefulness was ended; nor did she suggest that I should go to the church and confess, and that Frank would go with me; I did not say to her I never got any comfort from her or that she seemed to me like

A Section of the Day of Judgment.

I never used such a comparison to her; she seemed more to me like a bank of spring flowers; I never promised on that day to call on the next with some mementoes, nor did I say that Mrs. Tilton had sinned through her affection for me; I never spoke to Mrs. Moulton of the breaking out of the truth as a crime; I said to Mrs. Moulton that I was averse to any person coming to Mrs. Tilton's family and talking about the troubles, but I never said that while trying to restore the harm she had done by her confessions, he was all the time making it worse; in all my conversations with Mrs. Moulton she never suggested or implicated me as having intimate relations with Mrs. Tilton; the topic never was referred to in any of our conversations.

The Court here took a recess.

After the recess the examination of Mr. Beecher was resumed.

Q. Mr. Beecher, there was an interview between you on the 31st of May, 1873, and in reference to an interview on that day, with Moulton without the presence of Tilton, or with Tilton. If Tilton was present at any such interview, was there in any conversation between you and Moulton, or Mrs. Moulton, or with one in the presence of the other, any conversation regarding your affairs, their affairs, of what was to be done or should be done, in which the word

"Crime"

was used by either of these gentlemen in regard to you or the subject which was talked about? A. No, sir.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, in all this matter between you and Tilton and Moulton, going on from December, 1870, until the summer of last year, when was the first notice or intimation to you of a charge, or of the use of the word "crime," in any conduct, that you were charged with on the part of Tilton or Moulton? A. It was conveyed to me through Mr. Redpath, at Peckskill, and then only, unless it occurred in an interview about the Bacon letter, but I do not think that word was asked in that interview.

Q. The word "crime" was not used in that interview about the Bacon letter? A. No, sir; aside from that, to the best of my recollection, if it did not occur then, my first learning of it was through Redpath, at Peckskill.

Q. Now, sir, was that the first notice or advertisement on the part of Tilton or Moulton that you were or were to be accused of adultery with Mrs. Tilton? A. It was.

Q. Now, in regard to any conversation immediately preceding or immediately following the publication of what is known as

The Bacon Letter

were there such conversations in which you took part, and with whom? A. Yes, I had conversations with Moulton. I had ceased to have meetings with Tilton. They were very rare, if at all, but with Moulton I had conversations during all the time of the council in March, 1873. I think it was 1873 or 1874, and in regard to the address which was reported in the papers, purporting to be Dr. Bacon's address to the theological class, and in regard to the five letters, if there were so many, or articles which Dr. Bacon published in the New York *Independent*, and then in regard to the reply which Tilton was preparing to Bacon.

Q. Now, prior to the publication of the Bacon letter, what interview between Mr. Moulton and yourself can you recall bearing upon that meditated——? A. Well, I are not giving any one single interview, but I can give you the substance of several, for they were substantially the same, with very little variation of some trains of thought.

Managing Tilton.

Moulton was extremely unwilling that Tilton should write and publish a letter of that kind, and he labored, as he told me, in various ways to dissuade him from it, that is, from the publication of it. He told me it would be best, perhaps, to let him write it out, and repeated what he had said on former occasions, substantially, that the best way to manage him when he got into one of his dissatisfactions was to let him write it out, and then when he had in some sense expended himself in his literary effort, to attack and control him, and it was in one of these prior conversations that I learned from Moulton that it was Tilton's intention to introduce into his letter "the Bacon letter," the substance of the letter of apology, or whatever name may be given to it, and we had several incidental conversations, one just preceding its publication. He represented that Tilton and he had been in New York the night previous at a friend's house, and that there had been several persons called in consultation, and that they had all striven, as I understood, to prevent the publication of the letter, but that

Tilton was Firm

in his determination to publish it, that then Moulton addressed himself to taking out of it some harsh expressions which he said were in the letter, and that he had finally succeeded, making it, he said, a great deal better than it would have done. There was unnecessary severity in it, and that, I think, is the last conversation I had with Moulton on that subject after the letter was published.

Q. Well, after the letter was published, did you then have any conversation, with the letter before you, or in mind, or between you, concerning what had been done by him in any change from what it would have been but for the change? A. I never read the letter from that day to this, sir. As I recollect, I may have read a portion of it since the trial began, but the letter was not written to me before.

Q. The letter was not shown you? A. Was not shown to me. I knew nothing of its contents except as they were represented by Moulton and after the letter appeared. I was at Peekskill when it appeared, I think on Thursday. I telegraphed to Moulton that I would see him next day at six o'clock at my house. There was

Some Telegraphing

between us. I came down on the two o'clock train on Friday, and called at Cleveland's on my way to my house, and found him in consultation. I then made the first steps toward calling an investigating committee, telling him the plan I intended to pursue.

Moulton No Longer a "Mutual Friend."

Q. Telling Moulton? A. No Cleveland, and at that time came to my house. We had a conversation, of which I remember but little, for I had dismissed from my mind wholly the idea that Moulton could be successfully any longer a friend of both parties. He brought, however, with him a document which was wishing me to admit that I had committed no offense.

Mr. Evarts—The Carpenter article?

A. Yes, and I said to him, "I am going to have some friends here to-night. I will confer with them and see you again."

Mr. Evarts—It is stated, I believe, to be Carpenter's handwriting. Now, I will read this: "This church and community are unquestionably and justly interested, through a recent publication by Theodore Tilton in answer to Dr. Leonard Bacon of New Haven. It is true that I have committed

An Offense Against Theodore Tilton,

giving that offense the force of his conversation. I made an apology and reparation such as both he and I at the time deemed full and necessary. I am convinced that Tilton has been goaded to his defense by misrepresentation or a misunderstanding of my position toward him. I shall never be a party to the reopening of this question. That the matter settled as between Theodore Tilton and myself. I have committed no crime, and if this society believes its duty to be that I should vindicate my character by publication, or resign, I will resign. I know, as God gives me power to judge of myself, that I am better fitted by going through trials and chastening to do good than I have ever done."

Q. Now, sir, with that before you, what was said by Moulton in regard to its publication by you? A. I don't remember much about what was said the first evening, sir. My mind was running on other things, and

Moulton had His Plan.

and I had dismissed from my mind his generalship, and yet my personal relations were very cordial and my confidence in him personally was very strong, and I didn't wish in any way to hurt him or to be indifferent to what he really seemed to be laboring to accomplish. Yet my mind was set. I had got to the end, and I meant to have no more intermediate stages, and I, therefore, when he was first brought to my notice, said that I will consider it. I will take it into consideration. That, so far as I recollect, was the first interview substantially.

Q. Well, what further passed between you and Moulton in regard to this card and its publication, or what could be done if you assented to it? A. Mr. Moulton urged me to publish. As I recollect the conversation, it was this, that Tilton had said himself, in the presence of witnesses, if I would publish that statement he would be content himself, and Moulton said if I would publish that statement he would burn every document he had, and if Tilton ever undertook to move again in the matter he would turn against him and fight him. He expressed himself very strongly. I think the words he used were he would

"Smash Him."

Q. Did he say to you anything in regard to the power that he had over Tilton? A. Yes, sir; many, many times. He said "I can grind him to powder." He spoke imperatively of his control over Tilton.

Q. What was your answer in regard to your signing for publishing that card? A. I would never sign a card after the Bacon letter with that equivocal word "offensive."

Q. You told him such? A. I told him I would not, and I did not.

Q. What was the end of the matter about its publication; was there anything further about it; was the subject renewed in any way? A. I cannot say definitely. There was still up to the very session of the Investigating Committee more or less of an effort on the part of Moulton to accommodate matters. He thought that the publication of the Bacon letter had not brought things necessarily to a crisis. I thought it had, and he, with great assiduity and with vehement zeal, thought that there could be

A Way Struck Out Between Extremes

by which we could all go clear even at that stage. I said we could not, that the thing must be pried into, looked into to the very bottom.

Q. Was this card intended or proposed for newspaper publication, or to be read to your church, or otherwise presented? A. I don't know that the particular mode of issuing was a matter of consideration. I don't remember about it. It was in form; it looked rather like being read to the church, but as I didn't particularly regard it in any way, that is, I didn't give it much thought, except that the opening phraseology was an ineffectual bar to its being used by me in any way.

Q. Do you recognize any conversation between you and Moulton as to this paper having been submitted to Tracy and you approving or disapproving of it? A. It may very easily have been, but I don't recollect any such conversation. There were a good many consultations about the Bacon letter. There was a card prepared, an introductory card, which was submitted to me, I think as a sort of basis for this other one. I am

Not Clear in My Recollection

about that many interviews, many suggestions, and tentative forms were produced before the Bacon letter was published, but I refused to consider them, but after it was published I was indisposed.

Q. Now, sir, do you remember Moulton reporting to you any such interview between himself and Gen. Tracy as this: "I met Mr. Beecher on July 25th, I think, and I said: 'Well, Mr. Beecher, you have not uttered from your pulpit, or any where given utterance to the words that I prepared for you, at least I have not seen any such expressions.' And he said: 'No, you advised silence particularly.' 'Yes,' I said, 'I advised silence, but I think you have had a good opportunity to make that expression,' and I said 'At the Friday evening prayer meeting your church seemed to be in entire sympathy with you, and I think you might have availed yourself of that occasion to have made that expression.' 'Well,' he said, 'I am not to blame for that. You advised silence, and I have followed the course you advised.'" And then this card is put in evidence that you have just had in your hand, and witness proceeds, and it is to this part that I wish to call your attention particularly: "I had a subsequent conversation with Beecher about it, and I told him that I had seen Gen. Tracy concerning a reply to the Bacon letter, and that I had asked Gen. Tracy if he had submitted the paper to him, and I said to Beecher that Tracy's reply was that he had seen a paper in which he thought he detected

My Handiwork,

and that Tracy had said to me that the words 'I have committed no crime,' which is a part of this card quoted from, he could say nothing in denial of the fact as alleged by Mr. Beecher against, or as to the fact between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher" (the witness corrects himself), "or Mr. Beecher and Tilton's relations, that as nearly as as I could remember the words he said 'I have committed no crime,' did not mean anything, because adultery was no crime under common law. That is as nearly as I could repeat it, and I told him that I had told Gen. Tracy that I did not think that was a good objection, that I thought the community would accept that card as a distinct denial of that utterance reference, that that utterance would be accepted by the community as a distinct denial, and that it ought to be made, or some such utterance should be made, since Beecher assented and since Tilton assented to the fact that utterance was made or if silence was kept."

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, do you remember in conversation in which Moulton brought to your attention an interview that he had with Gen. Tracy on the subject of force and the effect of this card? A. I have no distinct recollection of any such statement as is made there.

Beecher's Objection to the Publication of the Card.

Q. What was the objection that you stated to the publication of that card? A. My objection was that after the publication of the Bacon letter nobody could understand the offense, or even I myself, at liberty to understand the offense as they pleased, certainly that it was that I had made improper advances toward Mrs. Tilton, and I wouldn't stand it.

Q. And you would make no publication that contained that allusion? A. I would not agree to any statement. I would not sign any such statement. I would have nothing to do with anything that could mislead the public.

Q. Now, whether the word "crime" was used or not in either of the conversations that Moulton had with you preceding or following the publication of the Bacon letter, was there at that time any suggestion or intimation from Moulton that the charge against you was any other or different from what had been the subject of imputation—the improper advances? A. That was what he understood and what he conveyed to me, and what I understood.

Q. So that the announcement made to you by Redpath, as coming from Tilton and Moulton, that they intended to charge adultery, was the first notice of the imputation or charge on their part? A. It was the first notice to me. It was the first time I suspected that it was ever thought of.

Q. Well, the first statement to you? A. At any rate, I knew it then for the first time as part of their plan.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, in regard to what have been known as

The West Charges,

was the text or form of them ever laid before you or communicated to you [handing witness a paper]? A. No, sir; I don't remember ever to have seen them. I know what they were—I mean at the time; that is, I knew the ground they covered without knowing much about them particularly.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, in the summer, when the matter was first brought up, what did you understand the charges were confined to? A. I understood that they were charges brought against Tilton for having slandered me in reporting that I preached to forty mistresses, or some other number.

Q. Yes. A. And that they only related to what were called generally "the Bowen slanders?"

Q. The Bowen slanders? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, in the Fall, in regard to any third clause or item, how much knowledge had you on that subject? A. I don't think I had any. The ground was took was such that I could not very well have any knowledge about it.

Mr. Fullerton—Don't reason about it.

The witness—I beg pardon.

The Third Charge.

Mr. Evarts—Now, in regard to the third charge, or item, that involved any relations with Mrs. Tilton, the imputation against Mr. Tilton of having made charges in respect to Mrs. Tilton and yourself, was there any communication, by you in writing or otherwise of any other charge in that relation than the charge of improper advances? A. No, sir.

Q. Now, I call your attention, Mr. Beecher, to some statements of Tilton's testimony. Mr. Tilton speaks of an interview that he had with you, I imagine somewhere about October of that year, at any rate it was in the fall. Now, Mr. Beecher, in reference to these West charges and in that fall, that autumn, did you have any discussion or conversation with Tilton in which Tilton's conversation with West about these charges and about your guilt was talked of. A. I don't know.

Q. Mr. Tilton says that he said to you in such interviews that during the summer he (Mr. West) had been in your house upon that subject, and had come to the conclusion that Beecher was the guilty man, but that having brought his charges before the church in the regular way, he desired that they should be called up in the autumn, and he urged him (Tilton) to appear before the church to answer the charges; that in answering them I would throw the blame where it belonged and clear myself. Do you remember any interview with Tilton in that autumn after those West charges were brought upon the carpet in which any conversation of that kind occurred? A. I do not. I heard rumors, but they were rumors I cannot tell from whom.

Q. Well, the question is whether you had any such conversation? Do you remember Tilton saying this (reading): "I told him, however, that West was guarded in his expression, and would not say absolutely that he believed in Beecher's guilt, only that if Beecher was guilty he was acting during the summer as a guilty man would act, and exactly as an innocent man would not act?" A. I remember such language, sir.

Where it Occurred.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, the end of all this matter. I understand it occurred at some church meeting or meeting of the church or society, where Tilton was present and made some observations, an address, and you also followed him. Now, calling your attention to that scene, please state the matter as it occurred as you recall it? A. Well, sir, I cannot give you a very detailed statement of the question. I certainly cannot without giving a statement of the position to which we had come in our church deliberations through the committee. The Friday meeting was a meeting, if I recollect aright, to receive and act upon a report from the examining committee, and as that report was essentially this, that the name of Tilton be dropped from the roll, and as I had talked with Moulton and with Tilton as to the progress of things, it was coming to that issue. He appeared in that meeting.

Tilton Explains.

Q. Mr. Tilton? A. Mr. Tilton. He went—asked permission of the chairman to make some remarks, and as a courtesy it was granted, and he then proceeded to make some remarks. The point of them was that he had not slandered the pastor of the church, or if he had—the pastor had—any charges to make on that subject against him, he was there, to have them made then and there or words to that effect. That was the substance of it. He assumed the position of a man not a member of the church, but declaring that he had not slandered the pastor, and if the pastor thought he had, he was there to receive those charges. I had not expected to speak in the evening, but I did, and after making some remarks in respect to the general principles of our church, I, in the close, alluded to the remarks that were made by him, and said that whatever differences had existed between Tilton and me had been

Honorably Settled,

and were, so far as I was concerned, buried; that I had no charges to make against him, and that I believed he had none to make against me, and with that the speech ceased; and then, after voting (I think he remained to the end)—after voting in the meeting, Tilton was congratulated on the successful termination of the difficulty, and shook hands with my most intimate and cordial friends, and went home happy.

Q. In what you said, Mr. Beecher, in regard to the difficulties being buried, whatever they were, or however you spoke of them, was anything said by you to their being buried on Tilton's part? A. I cannot say—affirm. I said they had been amicably settled between us, and so far as I am concerned they were buried, that I had no charges to make against him, and that I believed he had none to make against me.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, I call your attention to a statement of Tilton's in answer to this question, which will show the subject. On cross-examination by me, the question was: "What was there in that situation that made Beecher responsible for any of these offenses against you that you find in Dr. Bacon's—it should be in Dr. Bacon's statement. A. I will tell you, sir. Mr. Beecher came out of his church one night, as I have described in my direct examination, meeting Moulton and me against the iron rail, saying he could

Control His Church,

that they would do exactly what he wished, that he would be willing to call a council, and any action which Mr."—I believe that is the end of what he says. You said "saying he could control his church, that they would do exactly what he wished, that he held them in the hollow of his hand." Q. Did you make a statement of that kind to Tilton? A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. In reference to the situation after the Bacon or any other card? A. I did not, sir.

Mrs. Tilton.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will say motives of delicacy alone have not kept Mrs. Tilton from attending on Court since Beecher went on the stand. She expects to succeed him on the witness chair, certainly to follow Mr. Cleveland, as the concluding witness for the defense. Mr. Beecher's counsel are unwilling to admit that it is their fixed purpose to call Mrs. Tilton, but from other sources of information it is known that such is their determination. It is known with certainty that Judge Neilson has declared that he will permit Mrs. Tilton to testify if both sides call counsel to it. The defense recognise, perhaps, that public sentiment demands an offer of Mrs. Tilton's testimony, and they will make an offer, for

Two Reasons,

according to Beecher friends. They want her testimony, in the first place, being satisfied that it will corroborate Mr. Beecher in every particular, and introduce a needed narration of the circumstances under which her delicate privilege that of the writing of other papers were forced from her by her husband. The second reason is that if they do not get her testimony, it will place the plaintiff in the position of excluding it, and this they believe will strengthen their case before the jury and public. But whether the plaintiff takes this position or not the direct testimony of Mrs. Tilton under oath will be given to the public.

Beecher's Bluntness.

Once during the testimony to-day Beecher broke out in his blunt way, to the effect that Mrs. Moulton could not have used the expressions attributed to her, and then probably remembering that she had sworn to them in the case, added, after a long pause, "of her own accord." This was lost on Mr. Evarts for a moment, but being reminded of it by one of his associates, he called attention to it, and tried to introduce Beecher's explanation of his words, but Mr. Beach objected, and he refrained to have it struck out, and Mr. Fullerton said the meaning was clear enough and improper, so Mr. Evarts desisted. The context shows that Beecher meant to imply that she had sworn falsely in accordance with some other person's wishes.

No Talking to the Jury.

Some surprise was expressed at orders to the officers, given by Judge Neilson at the close of the morning session, to see that the jury were not spoken to while entering and leaving the Court. On inquiry of the Judge, it was learned that Mr. Morris had complained that some of the Plymouth members had been needlessly polite in saluting jurors.

The direct examination of Beecher will likely be finished to-morrow.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Belgian Difficulties Discussed in the British Parliament.

Late News from Australia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, April 12.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lewis asked what course the Government would take if the independence of Belgium was imperilled in consequence of her rejection of Prussia's demands.

Disraeli replied that there had been great misrepresentation and exaggeration ip this matter. The Prussian note to Belgium was not a menace. It was only a remonstrance. No rejoinder had been made to Belgium's answer, and he believed the question was considered. Gerlach had given her diplomatic for England by communicating to her the correspondence.

In conclusion, Disraeli declared that were Belgium's neutrality really threatened, Her Majesty's Government were prepared to do their duty to the sovereign and would not fear to meet Parliament.

GERMANY.

Not Inspired by the Government.

BERLIN, April 12.—The Berlin *Post* states that the article of the 9th instant indicating the possibility of war was not inspired by the Government.

BY MAIL.

From Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—By the steamer Mikado, Australian advices to March 13th are received. The steamer Helen McGregor, on a voyage from Grafton to Sydney, struck the reef on which the steamer Urara was lost. She remained on the reef an hour, floated off and sank in deep water. The passengers and crew were saved in boats, except one boat load of eight persons, who were lost.

There are no hopes of the recovery of the missing boats of the steamer Gothenberg, lost in Torres Straits on February 25. Only twenty-two of the passengers and crew were saved. All the officers were lost.

The Postal Conference between New South Wales and Victoria have made an agreement, subject to ratification by their respective Governments, to facilitate the transmission of foreign mails. They propose to make Sydney and San Francisco services alternate as early as possible.

The late drouth has been succeeded by heavy floods in the coast districts on Hunter river. Many lives were lost and many Settlers are flooded out and cared for by the Government. Hon. W. M. Arnold, Speaker of the New South Wales Assembly, was drowned while endeavoring to recover floating property. At West Maitland, Patterson and Morpeth the water stood several feet deep in the streets. There is great destruction of city and country property. From the Clarence, Bellinger, Macleary, Hastings and other rivers, similar disasters are reported. No loss of life is reported.

Agricultural intelligence from various portions of the colonies is favorable, except in the flooded districts. Late rains have removed the fears entertained on account of the drouth.

Floods are reported in Queen's Land, with great loss of property and much suffering. Many lives were lost.

Mining news throughout the colonies is generally of a satisfactory character.

From Auckland, news is received that the four million loan, bearing 4½ per cent. interest, has been taken by the Rothschilds at 93 cents, which gives great satisfaction.

THE MINERS' WAR.

The Military Not to be Recalled at Present—Additional Troops for Hazelton—An Impression that the Strike is Nearly Ended.

HARRISBURG, April 12.—In accordance with General Latta's report, the Governor has decided not to recall the military until all danger of violence in the Luzerne coal regions has disappeared.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—A detachment of ninety members of the First Regiment National Guards will be despatched to Hazelton this afternoon. There is no possibility of the troops being recalled.

POTTSVILLE, April 12.—The impression generally prevails that the miners' strike is nearly ended.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States, generally cloudy, cool weather and light rain, with brisk northeast to southeast winds and falling barometer.

The Ohio river will fall slowly.

THE Williamsport *Gazette* says the lumber shipments from that point for 1875 amount to 22,941,650 ft., being a falling off as compared with same time last year of 29,499,149 ft.

SECOND EDITION

HARRISBURG.

The Governor Finishing the Work of the Legislature.

Approving Acts Passed at the Recent Session.

The Bill to Regulate the Sale of Liquor Signed.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 12, 1875.

The following acts of the last Legislature were to-day approved by the Governor:

To provide for the appointment of a State Board of Centennial Managers; to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics in this Commonwealth; to provide for the election and appointment of trustees for the State normal schools, and to further regulate their management; to authorize an additional law Judge in the Nineteenth Judicial District; to establish a system of free banking, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks; to repeal an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, and to restrain and regulate the sale of the same, to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof; authorizing and regulating the making of local appropriations to schools commonly known as Homes for Friendless Children; to provide for the expenses required by an act entitled "An act to provide for the continuance and maintenance of soldiers' orphans;" to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and for the preservation of order at soldiers' encampments; to provide for the printing and furnishing the wrappers for the *Legislative Record*; to provide for the settling of the claim of Emanuel Peters and John Lauter to reimburse A. H. Waters for clothing and funeral expenses of soldiers' orphans.

C.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasurer Spinner's Resignation Accepted.

Money Temporarily Borrowed by Banks Not Taxable as Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1875.

Appointments.

Jas. G. Potter has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Eighth District of Kentucky. The President has appointed Volney U. Smith, of Arkansas, as United States Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies, and Joseph Knotts, of Iowa, United States Consul at Chihuahua.

Court of Claims Decision.

A petitioner before the Court of Claims represented that from March 3, 1869, to December, 1870, he was First Lieutenant of infantry in the army of the United States; that of the compensation he was entitled to receive by law during that period of time $683 were withheld for an alleged reason, and no other that he had been ordered home to await orders at his own request, and was, therefore, virtually on leave of absence. The Court below rendered judgment in favor of the claimant, and also in the cases of twenty-five others who made similar representations, the sums awarded ranging from $200 to $1,300.

Treasurer Spinner's Resignation Accepted.

Treasurer Spinner to-day received an autograph letter from the President accepting his resignation as Treasurer of the United States, and expressing for the retiring official the warmest sentiments of friendship personally, together with a high appreciation of his well-known probity, patriotism and official integrity.

Counterfeiter Recaptured.

The following was received this afternoon: "Austin, Texas, April 12.—Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Attorney General—We have recaptured the notorious counterfeiter, Pete McCarthy.

(Signed) "THOMAS T. PURNELL,
"U. S. Marshal."

Supreme Court Decision.

The Supreme Court to-day decided that money temporarily borrowed by a banker in the course of business is not taxable as capital.

TEXAS.

A Raid Across the Border Into Mexico—Fifteen or Twenty Americans Arrested at Camargo—A Brownsville Ranchero Missing—Mexicans Preparing for Another Thieving Expedition.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 12.—The *News'* special says Mr. Airey, United States commercial agent at Camargo, writes to Consul Wilson, at Matamoras, April 6th, that a few days previous the Camargo authorities received notice from Miere that a party of fifteen or twenty armed men had crossed from Texas and were proceeding towards Camargo. When they reached there eight of them were arrested, three in town and five at a ranche. The three were examined by the Chief of Police, who told Mr. Airey their horses had American brands, and many articles taken from them were evidently American. Mr. Airey asked the Mayor of Camargo to let him see the horses and articles. He refused, but said he had telegraphed his request to Matamoras The prisoners are said to be on their way to Matamoras. Consul Wilson has notified the Governor of Tamaulipas, and proposes to aid the authorities in any action they may take. The Judge is compelled to hold court in Judge Ware's district. He sent a telegram to the Mayor of Camargo, which states he takes steps to have the horses and articles identified, should they be brought to Matamoras.

Alexander Moral has been missing some time. He left here to visit a ranche to trade and carry supplies. His horse has been seen with a party of raiders returning to Cuevas' ranche, in Mexico. Morel's brother has been hunting his body without success. Mr. Airey has received notice from Mexican sources that one hundred men are at Charco Escondido, thirty-five miles back of Reynosa, Mexico; also that raiders are introducing men into Brownsville to fire houses and commit robberies. The feeling here is "fight, leave, or have your throat cut." It is a mere question of time as to the assassination of the few Americans living in the valley of the Rio Grande.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—David P. Louie, the recently appointed Chief Justice of Utah, has arrived at Salt Lake.

—At Vineyard Haven, Mass., on Monday, the residence of Philander P. Clifford was burned. His sick wife, unable to leave the room, perished.

—At Clinton, Mass., on Monday, the grocery store of Alden Thayer was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Geo. Dinsmore and her father, who occupied rooms over the store, were burned to death.

—On Monday morning, John Johnhalter, Peter Johnhgilter, George Orr and Peter Adams, while engaged in sinking a coal shaft near Massillon, Ohio, were killed by the earth caving in upon them. Anthony Howells had both legs broken, and was rescued with great difficulty.

—A New Orleans dispatch says that in compliance with a call of Speaker Wiltz, some sixty Conservative members of the Louisiana Legislature met in caucus on Monday to consider the proposed withdrawal of Wiltz in favor of some Speaker less objectionable to the radical members. The movement is strong and actively urged, but Wiltz will not withdraw.

—By invitation of Gen. Pennypacker, Federal commandant at Nashville, Gov. Porter, an ex-Confederate officer, reviewed the troops at Ash Barracks on Sunday afternoon. The novelty of the scene attracted a crowd of between 5,000 and 8,000 people to the grounds. On the appearance of Gov. Porter and his civilian staff the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," followed by a national air, creating a great deal of enthusiasm. The event is looked on auspiciously by everybody present.

ELECTIONS.

ANCHOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 135 Fifth avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA., March 30, 1875.

☞ **ELECTION.**—AN ELECTION FOR directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 135 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, April 13, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

ap1:p21 JAS. H. SCOTT, Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER

LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.,

No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.

JAS. McCANDLESS. THOS. JAMISON. M. KENNEDY.

McCandless, Jamison & Co.,

103 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

OFFER SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES TO

WHOLESALE BUYERS

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DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C.

EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW COMPLETE.

☞ New Goods and New Styles arriving daily.

Having a resident buyer in the EASTERN MARKET gives us superior advantages in purchasing, and we feel confident that we can make it to the INTEREST OF ALL BUYERS TO

GIVE US A CALL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 9, 1875.

☞ BY AUTHORITY OF THE HON. Secretary of the Treasury, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the Custom House, on MONDAY, April 19, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the Marine Hospital Buildings and Grounds, situated in this city,

Terms of Sale.—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal quarterly payments, with interest from day of sale until paid. Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as above will involve the surrender of the property and the forfeiture to the Government of the payments already made.

A certificate of sale and possession, subject to the foregoing conditions, will be issued to the highest bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed executed when the last payment shall have been made.

No bid under five thousand dollars ($5,000) per acre will be considered. The bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed for the interests of the Government to do so.

THOMAS STEEL,
Surveyor of Customs.

OFFICE OF THE
CENTRAL BOAR

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING.
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny county.

TERMS FOR 1875:

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

By Mail, per annum.....$10 00
By Mail for six months.....5 00
By Mail for three months.....2 50
By Mail for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier...15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID

Single Subscribers.....$1 75
Clubs of five.....1 50
Clubs of ten.....1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 20½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¾.

THE military are not to be recalled from the Hazelton region, the conduct of the miners not being satisfactory to the Governor.

THE committee appointed by the Legislature to look into the accounts of the State Treasury, for several successive terms of the past, will meet at Harrisburg to-day to organize, and take a preliminary survey of the work before them.

THE Democratic members of Councils are evidently disposed to submit to the authority of the Courts, so far as administering the oath to Mr. Magee is concerned. We rather like this willingness to obey the law,—it is a refreshing indication of pure-mindedness.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON seems to be a gentleman of uncertain mind, these days. He has reconsidered his intention of going to Europe, so great is his respect for the law of custom, which is against a Vice President going to Europe during his term of office. The custom referred to existed before he announced his intention to go.

THE failure of Captain Boynton to reach Boulogne, in his trip across the English channel, was caused by darkness coming on, and not any failure in the success of his invention. He walked thirty-two miles, and was within eight miles of the shore when, owing to darkness, he was taken on board a vessel. It was a remarkable voyage.

THE contrast between McCloskey and Manning, the newly created Cardinals, is quite noticeable in the addresses they delivered on the occasion of the recognition of their new honors. The American is genial, kind and peaceful in his address while the Englishman is full of war and fire. Can it be that the policy of the Church differs, as applied to England and America?

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL is of the opinion that the Texas and Alabama mail letting frauds are but a part of a general system, and he is disposed to analyze all the contracts around which there is any suspicion. In the meantime, the clerks involved in the discovered frauds have been arrested, and are to be rigidly prosecuted. It seems evident that a pretty thorough sifting will take place, both in contracts and employes in the Postoffice department.

THE Treasury-nomination contest is narrowing a little. Senator Strang has withdrawn, and Mr. Ketchum is understood not to desire the nomination. Rumor places Mr. Rawle, of Erie, in the fore-front as the most likely to reach the nomination. We have already referred to him as the ex-Mayor of Erie, and a shrewd, genial, worthy gentleman. A few days may make some changes in the situation, but this is the outlook as it appears just at the present time.

A SERIOUS charge has been started against Secretary Robeson,—that he has been using the Navy Department workshops to manufacture costly furniture for himself and friends. An investigation was proposed, but the persons making the charge refused to appear unless the investigation was public. Hence no investigation has really taken place. His reputation requires that he should fully clear himself of the charge, as it is equivalent to declaring him a thief.

IT HAS been currently remarked that the Winter, in and around this city, has been very unhealthy during the past Winter, but the complaint is very general. The vital statistics, so far as gathered, show that in the Southern States, and even in Northern Europe, the rate of mortality has been unusually high. The cold moist atmosphere developed certain diseases,—as pneumonia, diptheria,—to a remarkable extent, the per centage of deaths rising ten to fifteen per cent. above the average. Thus the one cause operated uniformly, and at all points, was productive of unfavorable results, as to health.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT, in a letter addressed to the New York *Herald*, gives, in brief, a statement of what this State has done toward the Centennial. Two and a half millions of dollars have been voted, besides what has been subscribed by individuals. As to exhibitions, he says: "The gentlemen connected with the Geological Survey are also making an extensive and valuable collection of minerals; statistics will be gathered and arrangements made to show the practical working of our school system; our myriads of manufactories will exhibit their multiform products after the manner of the Mechanics' Institute Exhibition in Philadelphia last Fall, where the variety and extent of the articles displayed amazed every visitor, and the manufacture of iron and steel will be fully represented by those engaged in these great Pennsylvania industries. The railroads of the State will exhibit engines, cars, and the various appliances and improvements used to secure comfort, safety and speed in the conduct of their roads. The historical, art, scientific and other societies, as before stated, will all have present substantial proofs of their research and progress, and the systems of our trade and commerce, and their various channels will be pointed out by our commercial and trade exchanges. A number of these interests and societies have already perfected organization with a view to the Exhibition, and others are preparing to do so." This shows that Pennsylvania does not lag behind in the good work.

REVIVALISTS.

The Cincinnati daily press are discussing the labors of Messrs. Whipple and Bliss, the Evangelists, in contrast with those of the regular clergy. The point of the discussion is that the regulars should not be behind the Evangelists, in all the elements of success. They know more of theology, are trained speakers, and should, if they were equally earnest, be able to accomplish at least equally much. All that the Evangelists are and accomplish is fully admitted, and the contrast is, therefore, to the disadvantage of the clergy. The thought must have occurred, in much the same light, to many others. Why should not the clergy wield the same remarkable power, —if such it be,—that the lay Evangelists show? To our mind a lack of directness and earnestness is the chief reason. Preaching is a profession, as law and medicine are. Men prepare scholastic or thoughtful sermons, as the case may be, to meet a demand that exists in their congregations. The Evangelists strike directly at the convictions of the people, and seek immediate, tangible results. There is nothing in their method, or their addresses in itself, superior. They are probably inferior to many ministers in point of force and culture. Were the ministry to rouse itself, it could certainly achieve quite as remarkable results as has been done by the Evangelists. The revival at East Liberty, conducted by the regular ministry, during the past Winter, was in every way as remarkable as any by lay Evangelists; and had it been under the charge of the latter, would have been widely noted.

Moody and Sanky have gained a reputation in England which probably aids them and affords a reason why they should be foremost in their work. Our view is, however, that it matters not whether evangelists be lay or clerical, so they be successful; but there is no good reason why one class, as a class, should be successful more than the others. If the clergy will not rouse themselves to the work, they must, of course, fall into the background, and others will take their laurels; but they should do the work. The Cincinnati press, speaking from observation, intimates that the prominence given the layman militated against the standing and influence of the clergy. How far this may be true, we do not undertake to say; but it is natural that the tendency should be in the direction named. There is still another particular in which possible injury may be done—in creating the impression that a Church is prosperous only as it is in the excitement of revival. The work of training in doctrine and discipline is equally important with other features, of which more account is made. It is evident that the exact bearing of lay evangelism on the general prosperity of Churches will yet receive searching attention.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

A remark made by a city cotemporary, *apropos* of a suggestion to establish an Industrial School in this city, in a manner that will bring it within the range of the $1,000,000 annually appropriated by the State for public education, that none of that money shall go for any purpose other than common school education, embodies such a misapprehension of facts that we will seek to correct it in a few particulars. No subject is more anxiously considered, by the Governor, and State School Department at Harrisburg, than that of Industrial education. It is held that there is not a State in the Union in which such education is more important. Whether our children grow up in comparative affluence or poverty, their lives must necessarily be spent, either in directing or participating in skilled labor. It is also held that these Industrial Schools must be made a part of our public school system. The Constitution does not define the limits of the public school system, but provides that the $1,000,000 required to be set apart annually shall be used only in the public school system. Hence, if Industrial Schools are made a part of that system,—as High Schools and Normal Schools now are,—there is no difficulty whatever in having a portion of the million dollars go for this purpose. Nor is the public school system defined by law. We have nothing as a guide on this subject, and it is well, as the scope of common school education is being continually extended and improved. Hence whatever is adopted by the State Department as the beginning and thus part of a general system, that is, or is intended to be applied to the entire State, may be regarded as part of the Common School system,—whether it be Primary, High, Normal or Industrial Schools.

The present *status* of this question is this: The State authorities are anxiously solicitous for the development of Industrial Schools in the State, have no difficulty whatever in extending State aid, provided these schools are under the control of regularly constituted public school authorities, but as yet, they have no clearly defined plan for such system. The Governor's idea is that the State should, out of the $1,000,000 pay the salaries of teachers, and thus support such schools, wherever established. The Mechanics' High School Board proposes to be engaged in developing sentiment on the subject, and hence is without a plan. It has recommended experimental appropriations by the Legislature, but the recommendations were so palpably experimental that the Legislature would do nothing. Hence the State is without a policy, but is willing to aid any possible undertaking that shall embody a policy. There is neither difficulty nor hesitancy up to this point.

The proposition, therefore, for the Central Board of Education to take steps toward establishing such a school has many recommendations, and no valid objections. The successful starting of such a school will in itself develop a clearly defined policy on the subject. This will be, to locate first, in the great manufacturing centres, such institutions. Pittsburgh of right should have the first, as it is, *par excellence*, the great manufacturing city of the State. And it must be under the control of the Central Board, in order to accord with the view that to receive State aid it must form a part of our public school system. It will also make a start, which is the most important thing of all. The State school authorities are beset by the jealousies of different localities, and can do nothing for this reason. Let a start be made, here or elsewhere, and there is a positive anxiety to aid.

The tenderness as to using the $1,000,000 set apart annually for public education, would not be felt, if the facts which cluster about that appropriation were fully understood. We will state a few of them: At the last session of the Legislature, $3,000 of this sum was voted to a School of Design for Women,—a corporate institution in Philadelphia, that is entirely private in its nature. It is not controlled, in the slightest particular, by the public school authorities. At the same time, $50,000 of the $1,000,000 were voted to a nautical school in Philadelphia. This is clearly distinct from our public school system, yet the vote for the appropriation was nearly unanimous. Thus the million dollars is not so sacredly regarded in Philadelphia, as it seems to be here. In the distribution of the million, this city receives, all told, about $35,000,—while Philadelphia, under legislation secured last Winter, receives 53,000 in excess of her appropriation for public schools. More than this, it is not a hardship or injury to other parts of the State that we should have $100,000 toward establishing an Industrial School. The outlay, on account of the million appropriated last year, was about $856,000,—or $144,000 less than the appropriation. Hence there was a surplus which, could it be availed of, would complete the cost of establishing the school referred to, without touching in the slightest on the million appropriated for the current year. Thus it is evident that Philadelphia is unconstitutionally drawing on this fund, while Pittsburgh hesitates to put itself in position to get even what could be rightfully and constitutionally had.

Pittsburgh ought to have the honor of developing the policy of the State in regard to Industrial Education. Her Public School system is, at this time, acknowledged to be the best in the State. Our High School had many difficulties has grown to be one of the best in the country. We have citizens who have done more or give impetus to every right movement in education than have nine-tenths of the professional educators of the country. The time has come when we may have, if we will, at a trifling outlay, an Industrial School, that will certainly receive the sympathy and support of the State authorities. If the movement is not started here, it will be elsewhere. If we do not receive the aid above referred to, others will. If this great industrial city lacks the enterprise to take the first step toward industrial education, other cities of less manufacturing prominence will manifest it, and carry the honor and prize away. The subject is of deep interest to the people of this city, provided the desire for a technical school is all that it is represented to be. If there is no interest in the subject, it does not, of course, demand attention in any way. If there is an interest, the practical questions are, Is this a proper time for securing such an institution, and what methods shall be resorted to? If our own citizens are to be taxed for the expense, the plan is not material. But if the institution is to be brought within the public school system, it must be through our Central Board taking action. If it shall develop any policy,—no matter what, —that shall be consistent with the fundamental law, thus placing Industrial education at the option of all the children, we will soon have Industrial schools in every part of the State. If it shall not act, we are confident that Philadelphia will, ere long. In that event she will grasp what we throw away.

PERSONAL.

GODLOVE S. ORTH, United States Minister to Austria, is in Washington, and expects to receive his instructions on Thursday.

P. T. BARNUM flatly denies the assertion that he desecrated another man's lot in the burial ground, and charges, in return, that the man sold the lot with the remains of his own mother-in-law interred in it.

THERE is talk of a complimentary dinner to Senator Schurz at New York, the last week in April, just before he goes to Germany with his family for the summer, wherein his friends and admirers of all parties can independently join.

SINCE A. J. has opened his mouth in the Senate public curiosity has been satisfied, and he has dropped as quietly out of notice as he did after 1869. It was the same old speech, and now the people know that A. J. has nothing more in him.

SENATORS CAMERON, Anthony, Dennis and Patterson, ex-Senator Chandler, Colonel MacVeagh and others of the Senatorial excursionists, arrived at the Grand National Hotel at Jacksonville, Fla., Saturday. They intend remaining there several days.

AN EXCHANGE exultingly says that Maggie Greenland, Deputy Postmistress at Batavia, Iowa, can show the best and neatest kept postal book, for the size of the place, in the State. Over $18,000 passed through the office during the year 1874.

HIS HONOR the Mayor-elect of Bridgeport, Conn., P. T. Barnum, has made another hit at his New York hippodrome by an immense "Amazonian march" of girls. The column is commanded by Madame D'Attile, the "female Samson," and is followed by a small army of horses, elephants and camels.

JOSEPH H. SADLER, the champion oarsman of England, was defeated in a skiff race for $1,000 a side, on the Tyne, near Newcastle, a few weeks ago. His opponent, named Boyd, a local celebrity of Gateshead, won by only half a length, and the spectators pronounced it one of the most exciting races ever rowed in England.

MR. T. W. WELLINGTON, of Worcester, Mass., has in his possession the iron tongue of the bell which pealed the first note of alarm in the American Revolution from the church steeple at Lexington. Mr. Wellington's ancestors, both Wellingtons and Chandlers, were Lexington people, and shared in the battle there April 19, 1875, and this valued relic has been in the family ever since the bell was taken down. Mr. Wellington proposes to exhibit this relic at the approaching celebration of the Centennial anniversary of the Lexington battle.

A CURIOUS parallel to the story told by the Tichborne claimant has recently come to light in England. It is said to be an actual occurrence, which took place in the very neighborhood in Australia where the claimant first appeared. A young English nobleman having fallen into dissipation left England, sailed about the world, and finally reached Australia. There he took service as a shepherd, and for several years kept sheep for a farmer. One day, while packing up something in a piece of the English newspaper, his eye was caught by an advertisement stating that his father had died, the title and property fallen to himself, and offering £200 for his discovery. The shepherd-lord actually managed to get the money offered for the discovery himself, drank it up, but has refused to leave Australia. Knowing the family banker, he sends pretty regularly for money, but he has never, like the claimant now in prison, sent to a different banker from the one with which he himself had ordered his money to be deposited.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Treasury girls are "off with the old love and on with the New."

A WHOLE spelling-school in Indianapolis was brought up, naturally or unnaturally, on "Ipecacuanuha."

THADDEUS SMITH, a North Hadley (Mass.) farmer, has failed. Liabilities, $150,000; assets, $100,000.

FLORIDA is said to be the best timbered State in the Union, there being in it over 30,000,000 acres in timber land.

THE Bessemer steamer, constructed to overcome the motion of the sea, made a satisfactory trial trip from Gravesend to Calais.

JAMES B. DOUGHERTY, a steamboat pilot, died in Cairo on Sunday night, from wounds received at the hands of a man named McBride.

AN explosion of a boiler on Monday morning in the Gingham Mills, at South Adams, Mass., killed three men and fatally injured two others.

A SHANGHAI dispatch says that two steamers engaged in local trade came in collision, and the sudden sinking of one caused great loss of life.

THE keeper of a Paris restaurant went into his cellar where he had a moment's vertigo and fainted: before he was discovered he was half eaten up by rats.

BALTIMORE has finished and furnished her spacious and elegant marble city hall for three millions. It occupies a whole block, and is on a commodious scale.

THE French Government has seized a number of Courbet's pictures, under a decree confiscating it as property to defray the expense of restoring the Vendome Column.

A MAN named Daggart, after advertising his wife in the Hartford *Times*, bursts into poetry as follows:

"Happy day, when I got home,
Happy day, and found her gone."

IT IS estimated that there are in the country parts of France 6,000,000 cats which the peasants do not feed, and that these kill in the course of a year not less than 2,190,000,000 birds, of which 160,000,000 are game birds; but there is no tax on cats and no game law against them.

THE New York *Evening Post* says: We hear that a meeting of the steel rail gold bondholders, which issue of bonds is guaranteed by a limited number of persons, has been held, and a committee was appointed with a view of beginning foreclosure proceedings against the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad.

FUNNY way they have of amputating frozen members up in Northern New York. A country doctor took off two of a pauper's toes the other day with a chisel and axe. Nor is it surprising to read at the close of the description in a local paper that "the victim groaned and shrieked at every blow." 'Most anybody would.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

PRESIDENT PORTER, of Yale College, recently gave the following laconic advice to the students in the course of an extended address: "Don't drink; don't chew; don't smoke; don't swear; don't deceive; don't read novels; don't marry until you can support a wife; be earnest; be self-reliant; be generous; be civil; read the papers; advertise your business; make money, and do good with it; love God and your fellow men."

THE variety of kisses introduced in the Beecher business is calculated to amaze people who do their kissing without analysis. There have been the paroxysmal kiss, the inspirational kiss, the impulsive kiss, the enthusiastic kiss, and the holy kiss; the kiss of reconciliation, the kiss of grace, mercy and peace, and the kiss mutual. The other kisses are reserved for the rebuttal and re-rebuttal testimony. It would not do to bring them out all at once; there is limit to a human endurance.

A STRANGE comment on the inefficient working of the treaty against slavery entered into with the Sultan of Zanzibar has reached us. It appears that the man engaged as interpreter on board Her Majesty's ship Thetis has positively been arrested on board that ship, and forcibly withdrawn from his service under the British flag, by order of the Sultan of Zanzibar, the man being a slave of a class not affected by the treaty, and the captain of the Thetis had no power to prevent his return to slavery.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE general business of the country presents an encouraging outlook.

THE quantity of Bessemer steel ingots made in England for the past five years is given as follows, by competent authority, in gross tons: In 1870, 215,000 tons; 1871, 329,000; 1872, 419,000; 1873, 496,000; 1874, 540,000.

IT IS certain that a movement is on foot for the establishment of a large iron and steel works at Chicago. Blast furnaces, a rolling mill to make iron for general purposes, and crucible steel works are contemplated. The projectors have organized a company to be known as the James Brown Iron and Steel Company.

THE Wilmington and Reading Railroad is announced to be sold by the Sheriff of Berks county on April 22, at the Court House in Reading. The company failed to pay the interest coupons on the 1st of April. The mortgage on the road is $1,250,000. It also has a large second mortgage, the coupons of which were defaulted on the 1st of January, 1874. Some of them have since been funded.

RECENT lettings of contracts for Bessemer rails in France have been made at the rate of $62.75 per ton of 2,240 lbs.—equal to $75 per ton in our currency at the present price of gold. Third-class four-wheeled passenger cars were let at $775 each; Martin steel locomotive tires at four cents a pound; car-axles at 4.4 cents per pound; spiral springs at 10.4 cents per pound, and freight cars at $290 each—all in gold.

HISTORICAL.

The Battle of Bunker Hill.

Rev. Dr. Tarbox delivered a lecture on the Battle of Bunker Hill, at the meeting of the New England Historic-Geneological Society, Boston, Friday evening last. Some years since, he said, an important work was issued on the fifteen decisive battles of history; among these is named the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga, though it is difficult for us to see its supreme importance. We think that the battle of Bunker Hill was far more important in its consequences. For some years the British Government had been concentrating troops to the number of 10,000 in and about the city of Boston, which had then a population of 17,000. About 16,000 raw American troops had gathered about the city in a sort of semi-circle, under the command of General Artemus Ward. General Gage was rather afraid to try and break this line, however contemptible it might be in a military point of view. Two days after the Lexington skirmish, General Israel Putnam arrived at Cambridge from his farm in Pomfret, Conn., and advocated a more offensive policy. For some time there had been talk of fortifying the heights of Charlestown, and there is no doubt that Putnam urged the completion of the work. He was undoubtedly the leading spirit and commander-*de facto* of the Massachusetts army. Dr. Tarbox proceeded to give a cursory description of the battle and its consequences. He thought the numbers engaged were from 2,000 to 3,500 Americans to 5,000 British. The English victory was well commented on by an Irishman in that service, who remarked, "Indade, we have gained but a hondrance. And that's the last of Israel Putnam, who, he said, was the commander, if there was any one commander, of the Americans at Bunker Hill.

An Obliging Hotel Guest.

The other evening, a kind-looking old man was escorted to a room on the third floor of a hotel to pass the night, and it wasn't five minutes before the bell indicated that he wanted to see a waiter. A colored boy ran up, stuck his head into the room and asked what was wanted. The old man said he didn't want anything, but the waiter was hardly down stairs before the bell rang again.

"Did you want sufin?" inquired he, as he reached the room again.

"Nothin," replied the old man as he opened the door.

In about two minutes the bell rang again and this time the waiter exclaimed:

"If you don't want nuffin' what are ye pullin' the bell fur?"

"I want to oblige the waiter," replied the old man.

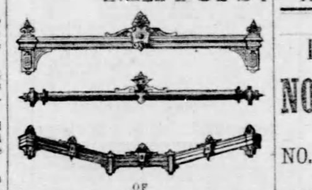
"Be waitah! Oblige do waitah!"

"Yes; it says here, 'Please ring the bell for the waiter,' and if he wants it rung I'm willing to oblige him, though I'm tired and sleepy, and shan't pull it more'n four times more, unless I know that some of his family are sick."

Spinner's Father's Romance.

General Spinner is of German parentage, although born in New York, and although he is the last person whom, to look at, would suggest anything romantic, yet there hovers over his early childhood and around his parents' career a very charming little love story. His father studied for the priesthood, and entered a monastry with the determination to bid farewell to the world, the flesh, and his satanic majesty. But the trustful blue eyes of a German *Madchen* looked up bewitchingly at him, between each *pater noster*, until his beads were forgotten, and glimpses of golden hair and Marguerite's fairness occupied the hours apportioned out for penance and mortification of spirit. It turned out, in such affairs almost always do—earthly love conquered the spiritual vows of the devotee, and, to escape the maledictions and persecution of his brotherhood, he married his charmer and came to America, that blessed land of the free and home for such wanderers. And Francis E. Spinner was the eldest born of this love marriage.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,351.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John R. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Charles Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Baker.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Cornices AND Mirrors!

OF
OUR OWN SPECIAL DESIGNS, AND MANUFACTURE.
Office and Factory,
Cor. 1st Avenue and Short Street.
CHAS. R. WRAY.
mh23:67

ICE. ICE. ICE.
All persons requiring Ice will find it to their advantage to use
CHAUTAUQUA LAKE ICE!
Being the only Lake Ice offered in this market this season, and at about the same rate that is charged for the inferior article.
PRICE LIST
Of Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, commencing April 1st, 1875, without advance during the season:
Office, 20th and R. R. streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Per Day.	6 Deliveries.	Per Week.
10 lb.....	50 cts. 7 del.....	60 cts.
15 lb.....	75 cts. 7 del.....	90 cts.
20 lb.....	95 cts. 7 del.....	1 10 cts.
25 lb.....	1 10 cts. 7 del.....	1 30 cts.
30 lb.....	1 25 cts. 7 del.....	1 40 cts.
35 lb.....	1 40 cts. 7 del.....	1 55 cts.
40 lb.....	1 50 cts. 7 del.....	1 70 cts.
50 lb.....	1 60 cts. 7 del.....	1 90 cts.

50 lb (when a week, 60 cts. per week.
100 lb (when a week, 50 cts. a cwt.
50 to 100 lb per day, 50 cts. per cwt.
For larger quantities call on drivers on wagons, or at office. ap7:p93

MR. CHAS. ESPICH,
IMPORTER OF
Birds and Animals
Has just received from Germany, France, Italy, &c., a large and magnificent assortment of all the choice and rare BIRDS of the world. Also, Squirrels, Rabbits, Pigeons, &c., of all varieties. Large assortment of Cages of all kinds, Bird Seeds, &c. Prepared and celebrated Mocking Bird Food. Taught Bullfinches.
SIXTH AVENUE,
Just above Trinity Church, and near Smithfield St.
Removed from 42 Fifth avenue.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PLAIN AND GALVANIZED
Wrought Iron Pipe,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any size, length or thickness furnished to order. Also pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.
500 bbls Choice Branda Flour;
1,000 New Flour Barrels (empty);
6 bbls Choice Roll Butter;
5 half bbls Choice Roll Butter;
30 tubs Choice Roll Butter;
15 bbls Choice Dried Peaches;
10 bbls Choice Dried Apples;
100 bags prime Timothy Seed;
And are daily receiving consignments of Butter, Eggs and Produce generally.
JOHN A. FINNEY,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

SUNDRIES.
1 car prime Timothy Hay;
2 cars prime "Upland" Prairie Hay;
1 car Ground Corn and Oats;
6 cars Oats to arrive;
3 cars Ear Corn to arrive;
5 cars Shelled Corn;
2,000 Heavy India Bags.
For sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
Offices, 349 Liberty street, up stairs.
March 30, 1875.

100 BAGS D. PEACHES;
200 Cases Tomatoes;
100 Cases Corn;
1,000 Bushels Potatoes;
500 Bushels Onions;
500 Barrels Apples;
50 Barrels Pickles;
50 Barrels C. Berries;
70 Cases Lemons;
Sweet Potatoes, Oranges and Lemons in store and for sale by
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 Liberty street.

NEW MAPLE SYRUP—VERY CHOICE—the first of this season's run—just received in gallon jugs, and for sale at the Family Grocery store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
cor Liberty and Ninth streets.

Use Sawyer's Barber's Soap.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Saturday, April 10,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
LADIES' MADE-UP SUITS,
SHAWLS, JACKETS, SACQUES,
Unsurpassed Bargains.
Black Mohair Alpacas,
Black All Wool Cashmeres.
The unusual large quantities of Black Alpacas and Cashmeres that we have sold during the last ten days proves that we are offering these goods much below their actual value. Stock kept full and complete by daily arrivals of New Goods.
At 25c, Extra Good Black Alpacas.
At 37½c, Fine Black Alpacas, well worth 50c.
At 50c, Most Decided Bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 62½c and 75c, Extra Fine Black Alpacas.
At 62½c, Black All Wool Cashmeres.
At 75c and 87½c, Special Bargains in Black Cashmeres.
At $1.00, Very Fine Black Cashmeres.
Equally Good Bargains in Finest Cashmeres.
Splendid Bargains in
Best Quality Black Dress Silks,
From $1 to $4 per yard.
EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN
New Striped Dress Silks, Plain Colored Dress Silks.
BARGAINS IN
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS
From 10 cents to 25 cents per yard.
All the Latest Styles SPRING DRESS GOODS.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
Every Description.
Most Attractive Display of
LADIES' MADE-UP SUITS,
Of all Materials and Colors.

SILK DEPARTMENT!
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.,
Have now open a full line of
Black Dress Silks,
Which have been purchased so as to enable us to offer them at LOWER PRICES than has been reached for years. A careful inspection is invited to the following brands:
"HAND-SPUN" SILKS,
"Ancienne Maison Hamot,"
"SOFT FINISH," "WARRANTED TO WEAR."
In all qualities, ranging from $2 to $4.50 per yard.
BON MARCHE SILKS,
"CACHEMIRE FINISH," "WARRANTED TO WEAR."
CACHEMIRE DURHONE
"SATIN FINISH," "WARRANTED TO WEAR,"
Also, all the various grades of
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
In C. J. Bonnet & Co.'s Paisson, Bellon and other desirable makes.
A new and elegant article of Over-dresses,
BLACK SICILIENNE,
Warranted not to wear shiny.
COLORED SILKS.
A choice assortment of the most desirable shades in Seal Browns, Grays, Slates and Modes, and Black and White styles.
Millinery and Trimming Silks
In all the Newest Spring Shades.
In connection with our Silk Department we have added a line of
Black Silk Wraps and All Wool Cashemires and Drap D'Ete,
Which are offered at LOWEST PRICES.
RETAIL STORES.

PROFESSIONAL.
DANIEL WENKE,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE:
NO. 1119 CARSON STREET,
SOUTH PITTSBURGH.
mh22:s69

J. T. IRWIN,
GENERAL FIRE INS. AGENT,
NO. 110 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
COMPANIES REPRESENTED—Atlas, Hartford, Conn; Ætna, Capital, $1,000,000. Cash Assets, $500,000. Franklin, Allegheny. Cash Assets, $225,000. National, Allegheny. Cash Assets, $200,000. mh23:69

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)

J. OL'R. FLOWER,
DENTIST,
Removed to 110 Penn Avenue.
Below Fifth street,
pa8:p59 PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE COURTHOUSE.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.
ja18:m97

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
1875.
CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment,
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

ESTABLISHED, - - 1835.
NOBLE'S
UPHOLSTERY!
MATTRESSES,
BEDDING,
LAMBREQUINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, Etc., Etc.
Cor. 3d Ave. and Smithfield St.
fb26:p90

Elegant Diagonals
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS'
Tailoring Establishment,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS.
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap8:p57

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Saturday, April 10,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
HOUSEKEEPING
Dry Goods, &c.,
Of every description, at
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
During the past week our department for Housekeeping Dry Goods has, during certain hours of the day been so crowded with customers that some may have failed in getting their wants fully supplied. To all such and as many others as require anything in the line of Housekeeping Dry Goods, we desire to say that our supplies will be found fully equal to the demand, no difference how great. Families and others supplied with goods, by the piece, at lowest Wholesale prices. No limit to quantity. Single piece, bale, package, or larger quantities as desired.
At 6¼c, Some of the Best Quality of Calicos.
At 7½c, Best Calicos, good styles, by the piece.
At 8½c and 10c, Yard Wide Undressed Bleached Muslins.
At 11c, Extra Bargains in Yard Wide Bleached Muslin.
Pillow Cases and Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
White and Colored Table Linens, Napkins, &c.
Ticklings, Towellings, Towels, &c.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all kinds.
Latest Spring Styles in
Calicos, Chintzes, Percales, &c.
CARPETS, CURTAINS, &c.
Lowest Prices in
Carpets, all kinds,
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.
Rugs, Mats, Drugget Cloths, &c.
Lace Curtains and Cornices.
Window Blinds, &c.

INSURANCE.
ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN ARWIN, Jr., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr., J. T. Stockdale, C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Charles Lorenz, Capt. Wm. Dean, B. L. Fahnestock, W. M. Evenson, Geo. W. Cochran, Hugh S. Fleming, Daniel Verner, T. H. Nevin.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
M. Voegtly, Jas. P. Brawer, C. Yeager, L. Waller, James Graham, Geo. W. Evans, J. C. Fleiner, Lemb'd Arras, C. Yeager, President. W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer. C. C. Boyle, J. C. Lappe, Jacob Painter, Thomas Mellon, Wm. Frasier, E. H. Alexander, W. W. Patrick, L. WALTER, Vice President. THOS. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1840.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Alex. Speer, Wm. Morrison, Charles J. Clarke, Wm. S. Evans, Philip Reymer, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Aiken, David M. Long, John R. McCune, D. Dunseath, John B. Jackson, H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

Department of Western Pennsylvania
OF THE
MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
OF CHICAGO, ILL.,
CASH CAPITAL, - $300,000 00
SAML T. PAISLEY, Agent.
Office—No. 110 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Delaware Mutual Safety Ins. Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.
OWNERS OF
DRAYS, WAGONS,
Carts, Hacks, Omnibusses,
AND
Every Description of Carriages
Are required to exhibit the Office of the City Treasurer and take out their Licenses,
On or Before the 1st Day of May Next.
For each and every Wagon, Cart, Car, Dray, Buggy or Carriage, drawn by one horse, the sum of.....$ 6 00
For each and every one of the above named Vehicles, drawn by two horses, the sum of.....10 00
For each and every one of the above named Vehicles, drawn by four horses, the sum of.....12 00
For each and every Hack drawn by two horses, the sum of.....12 00
For each and every Omnibus and Timber Wheels, drawn by two horses, the sum of.....15 00
For each additional horse attached to any of the above named Vehicles, the sum of.....1 00
Section 3. It shall be the duty of all Livery Stable Keepers in said city to make a return to the City Treasurer, within twenty days after the passage of this Ordinance, and annually thereafter, on or before the 1st day of May of each and every year, of the number of Vehicles of every description, owned and used by them for hire, and the number and kind thereof, and the same return shall be made under oath.
Sec. 4. All owners of Carts, Drays, Wagons and other Vehicles, who shall neglect or refuse to proc

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will be removed to their Rooms, Germania Savings Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets, MARCH 20, 1875.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Liberty and Market Sts,

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. PHILLIPS, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 13, 1875.

There was less activity yesterday than has for a time prevailed, and the banks were but moderately busy. It was not regarded as either singular or unfavorable that this was so. Since the first of April there has been a steady accumulation of funds at the banks, and the demand for loans has been almost nothing. As a rule those who needed loans obtained them before the first, and as the increased activity in general business has been productive of cash there has been no occasion for discounts. When our manufactories start, it is generally conceded that the money market will tighten, at least for a time, and this will give place, after the first stress is over, to an active market. Despite the declarations of the manufacturers, the opinion still prevails that the mills will start erelong. There is but twenty-five cents difference between the demand for Cast Steel by the puddlers and the offers of the manufacturers. The strike has lost to Pittsburgh considerable trade, and strong effort will be required when the mills start, to draw it back.

There is a strong inducement of hopeful feeling here, based on the idea that is everywhere prevalent, that our iron trade will soon be established again. From all surrounding points the reports continue hopeful.

—Gigantic combinations for speculative or trade purposes are the order of the day. The latest one is the new combination of the petroleum refiners, for the purpose of permanently shutting down all unrefined oil and of bringing the railroads that transport the oil to terms. It is estimated that the combination now controls not only a large part of the wells in the oil region, but also three-quarters of the refining capacity of the country. So far as New York is concerned, all the large refiners, with the exception of two, are promoters of the combination, and with one of those they have made a "running arrangement" a year ago which, any other year, would have been considered ruinously low, and they are now making desperate efforts to capture the other one. The efforts of the combination are to be directed mainly to the increase of the margin between the prices of crude and refined oil, and they claim that when they are once in actual working order and have become about the only shippers of oil, that the several trunk lines to the interior will be glad to accept such terms for transportation as they choose to present.

—England has taken a hint from France and has been economizing, thus the budget about to be presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Parliament will give the following exhibit of finances for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1875: Total revenue from all sources, £74,022,000; excess of estimate, £636,000. The reduction of expenses and excess of receipts gives the Government a surplus of £1,133,000.

—One of the notable features of the times is the great increase of legal business as a result of the panic. It is estimated in some quarters that there are from 30 to 40 per cent. more suits pending in the Courts now than two years ago at this time, and that this increase is due almost entirely to the panic.

—The ore from the Newburyport silver mine, it is said, increases in richness as the shaft goes down. The latest essay yielded at the rate of more than $5,000 to the ton. Six hundred feet of land, on the Boynton lode, was sold last week for $160,000 to persons in Springfield, Mass.

—The specie shipments for last week from New York were $593,992, of which $402,600 was Spanish gold, $50,500 American gold, and the remainder silver coin and bars. The imports of specie for the week are as follows: Gold coin, $360,400; bullion, $290, 500; silver, $3,660. Total, $654,501.

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a savings bank is responsible to the depositor, after paying the money on presentation of the book, even though the same be presented by a thief.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds an stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	115¾
U. S. 5ses—1881—coupon	122½
5-20 1862	118¼
20—1864	119½
" 1865	120¼
" 1865 new	120¾
" 1867	121¾
" 1868—coupons	121¾
10-40's	115½
Currency 6's	120¾
New 5 per cents	116½
10-40's—coupons	116½

RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	101¾
Erie	30¾
L. C.	101¾
N. C. & I. C.	92
St. Paul	33½
Do. Pref	59½
Michigan Southern	74¾
Do. Central	97
North Western Common	45¾
Do. Pref	57¾
Rock Island	100
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92½
Pacific Mail	77¾
Western Union Telegraph	77¾
Ohio & Mississippi	28½
Union Pacific	71¾
Toledo & Wabash	15¾
Harlem	129½
Adams Express	97
American Express	63¾
U. S. Express	62
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	87¾
Quik k liver	18
Fort Wayne	96¾
Illinois Central	97¾
Panama	119
Iron Mountain	47½

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Asked.
P. R. R.	55½
Reading	58½
United Cos. of N. J.	130½
Oil Creek	80
Lehigh Valley	62¾
Central Transportation	43½
P. C. & L. 7's	97

NEW YORK, April 12, 1875.

Money was more active this afternoon, and advanced to 7, but closed at 6; prime mercantile paper 5 to 7, with a tendency to lower rates. Sterling was firm at 486 for sixty days and 490 for sight. The customs receipts were $530,000. Gold was firm at 115¼@115⅝, closing at the latter price. The carrying rates were 1, 3 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $87,000. The clearings amounted to $28,000,000. Government bonds were strong. Railroad mortgages were firm. State bonds were dull, but strong. The stock market was active and fluctuating during the first hour of business, but afterwards became dull and irregular, Erie being particularly strong and Pacific Mail, Canton and Quicksilver weak, the last mentioned tumbling to 18½; on the reported serious illness of Daniel Drew. One lot of 5,000 shares was sold at 20 in the semi-panic in Quicksilver. Later on, the market became steadier, but during the afternoon the whole market was dull and weak under the lead of Union Pacific, which declined from 73¾ to 71. At the final close the market was steady, with some recovery in Union Pacific, Pacific Mail and Quicksilver. Drew has been quite ill, but was better this afternoon. The transactions aggregated 181,000 shares, of which 28,000 were Pacific Mail, 27,000 Western Union, 41,000 Erie, 6,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Ohios, and 54,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s of '62s, 118½; do of '64, 118½; do of '65, 121½; do do new, 120¾; do of '67, 121¾; do of '68, 121¾; 10-40s, 116½; new 5s, 116½; currency 6s, 120¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 70; do new, 70; Virginia, new, 54; do old, 55; North Carolina, old, 19; do new, 19.

Stocks.—Canton, 56¾; Western Union Telegraph, 77¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 28; Quicksilver, 19; Adams Express, 101½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 87½; American Merchants Union Express, 63¾; United States Express, 44¾; New York Central, 101¾; Pacific Mail, 43¾; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 51; Harlem, 129; do preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 97¾; Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern, common, 45¾; do preferred, 57½; Rock Island, 100; Toledo & Wabash, 15¾; do preferred, 29; New Jersey Central, 113½; St. Paul, 33¾; do preferred, 59½; Fort Wayne, 96¾; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 26½; Chicago & Alton, 103; do preferred, 107¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 28½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 82; Huntington & Broadtop, 12½; Lake Shore, 74½; Panama, 6; Illinois Central, 101¾; Union Pacific, 71¾; Central Pacific, 99¾; Union, 99¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 114½.

LONDON, April 12—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3⅝ per cent., or ⅛ below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money, 93¾@93¾; account, 93¾@ 93¾. 5-20's of '65, 108; do of '67, 107½; 10-40's, 103¾; new 5's, 103¾; New York Central, 91; Erie, 26¾@26¾; do, preferred, 37½.

PARIS, April 12.—Rentes 61f 45c.

FRANKFORT, April 12.—United States 5-20's of 1862, 99.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—Flour steady at $3.75@5.75. Wheat steady at $1.08@1.10. Corn steady at 53@54c. Oats steady; offered at 36c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 12, 1875.

The weather continues clear and pleasant, very seasonable, and all that could be desired for general business, which, while it is improving slowly, is considerably behind what it should be and usually is at this season of the year; furthermore, it is not reasonable to expect that there will be much of an improvement in our city trade as long as the lockout continues, as there are so many people out of employment. The leading markets continue to gain in strength, and or some articles a sharp advance has been established; and furthermore, the tendency is still upward. Flour is higher; Mess Pork and Lard and Corn and Oats have appreciated in value, as have also some other articles of minor importance, to which it is unnecessary to refer. However, the demand for goods of all kinds continues small, but with a limited basis for supplying immediate wants, as it appears to be the determination of the trade generally to carry no more stock than is absolutely necessary.

APPLES—The receipts during the past week have been small, unusually so, but with a very limited demand still the market continues exceedingly dull, and there has been no perceptible improvement in prices; dealers all concur that they never experienced so dull a market, and furthermore, prices are unusually low, ranging from $1 50 per bbl for choice, to quality, size and condition. It is said that there are still plenty in first hands, and the prospects for an improvement in the market are not very encouraging, so far at least as Pittsburgh is concerned.

APPLE BUTTER—There is no improvement in the demand and no change to make in quotations; 45c ₰ gallon for common and 50@55c for prime to choice; the stock is not large, although fully up to the demand.

ALE—Trade continues quiet, and while the reopeal of the local option law may increase the consumption, there is no doubt but much effect as yet. We continue to quote X ₰ gallon in a retail way, country and $5 to city; XX, $10; India Ale, $11. Half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—There is a fair demand but no change in prices, which we quote as follows: Common Soda, (48 ₰ cent) 3½@3¾ cents; refined, (57@58 ₰ cent) 4@4½; Pearlash, 5¾@5¾; Potash, 7½ to 8c; Flour Spar, 2c; Manganese, 6@c Arsenic, 6.

BEESWAX—There is little or no call for this article in this market, except in a retail way, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote nominally at 27@30c ₰ lb.

BROOMS—The demand for Brooms continues large, buyers are evidently convinced that they cannot go any lower, and may advance at any time, and are laying in stock. One of the manufacturers has during the past ten days sold about 1,000 dozen to the home trade alone. Orders are coming in from sections where heretofore country brooms makers always supplied the demand, but who have now generally ceased operations owing to the great scarcity and high prices of Broom Corn. We quote:; No 2 Common, $2 00; No 3 Common, $2 50; No 4 Common, $3 00; No 5, $4 00; No 6, $4 25; No. 3 Carpet, $4 50; No. 4 do, $4 75; fancy, Parlor, $5 00; Whisk, plain, $1 25 @2 00, fancy, $1 50@2; Toy Brooms, $1 50 @2 00.

BROOM CORN—While we have no change to note in this article, our quotations below will show a strong disposition to advance prices, more especially in the finer grades of green hurl and short brush. The demand for small lots continues good, and has caused manufacturers to order largely of short brush, and it is claimed that the stock has not been for years so low as it now is in the hands of growers, while the stock in first hands is, and that is nothing compared to what it usually is, and that the bulk of what is held here is in the hands of manufacturers. We continue to quote as follows: 3½@3½c; green inside and covers, 1½@c to 2½c; red tipped, 9 to 10c.

BLANKS—With liberal receipts, the supply accumulating and a strong disposition to realize, the market is weaker and prices lower; sales of strictly prime hurls to the trade and jobbing trade cannot be fairly quoted above $1,80@1,85 ₰ bushel for prime—these rates, as already intimated, are for round lots. The feeling in the country and in the city market will improve again in the course of a few weeks, and as the decline was caused by an increased supply, not from any lack of demand, it will be only just as soon as the arrivals commence to fall off, the market will stiffen up again. We look for an increased consumption during the balance of the season, as they will doubtless more or less be substituted for potatoes, in consequence of their being so much cheaper.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¾@3c ₰ lb.

BROOM HANDLES—Choice No. 1 plain, $17@18; good, $15@16; choice No. 2 plain, $13@14; good, $12@13; painted, $22@27; Toy Handles, painted, $22@27.

BUTTER—There has been a very fair demand for strictly prime table Butter during the past week, and while there is a limited supply, prices are fully maintained, but the lower grades, with which the market is largely overstocked, continue exceedingly dull. A holiday trade continues exceedingly dull, sales of prime to choice rolls at 28@28c; medium to good quotable at 18@22 and common to fair at 12@ 17c. There has been a hard scramble among shippers, nearly all of whom will lose heavily, not only here but elsewhere, as there appears to have been a general overproduction of butter, and there is little or no good sold here now at an actual loss of from 10 to 15 cents ₰ pound.

CHEESE—There has been a fair local trade during the past week, and while the market is considered quite firm, there is nothing to say at this season of the year, it is about all that can be expected will have been no change whatever in prices within the past sixty days. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at 16½@17 for prime Ohio, and 17@17½ for New York. Our latest advices report a steady export demand, and the foreign markets have continued favorable for holders, although the indications are that prices will not go much, if any, higher.

CANNED GOODS—The market continues dull, unusually so for this season of the year, and devoid of any new features to which reference has not already been made; prices have undergone no change since the date of our last report. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, as follows: Peaches (3 ₰ can) $4 50@4 75; 2d quality, $4@4 25; Tomatoes, $1,75@1,85; Corn, $2,50@2,60.

CEMENT & LIME—Youghiogheny Cement, $1,75@2 ₰ bbl; Louisville, $1,75@2; Rosendale, $2,50@3; Portland, $7,50@8,00. Calcined Plaster—French's, $4@4,25; New York's, $3,50@3,75; Eastern, $3,50@3,75; Michigan, $3,50. Lime—Manufacturers have advanced rates, which last year afforded no margin for profit. We quote Cleveland, Brownsville and Akron at $1,60@ 1,75, and Eastern at $1,50.

COFFEE—In addition to the fair degree of activity, orders are still coming forward quite freely both from the east and west, and manufacturers have taken advantage of it to advance the general tone of the market is firmer, but prices remain as last quoted; $2,50 is now delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

COAL—Business is quiet, and prices unchanged; boats, deliverable in the river at the Monongahela bridge, at 5½@5¾c ₰ bushel for lump, and 3½@3¾c for nut. Anthracite Coal, by the carload, $7 per ton.

CRAN BERRIES—Continue quiet and unchanged at $10@12 ₰ bbl, as to quality.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Trade in this branch of business continues quiet, and devoid of any new or important features; the demand is light, confined to supplying immediate necessities, while prices remain unchanged. Following are the current quotations:

MANILA ROPE.	
₰ in. diameter and upwards	15 cts. per lb.
₰ inch	15½ " "
9-16 and 5-16 in. diameter	16 " "
Tarred Rope and Lath Yarn	14½ " "
Hay, Stave and Leather Twine	20½ " "
SISAL WELL LAID ROPE.	
Hawser Laid	15 cts. per lb.
" Roll Rope, Yarns	16½ " "
Sand Pump Rope	15 " "
SISAL ROPE.	
₰ inch diameter and upward	13½ cts. per lb.
₰ inch	13 " "
₰ and 5-16 in. diameter	12½ " "
Hay twine	12 " "
Tarred lath twine	12 " "
JUTE ROPE.	
All sizes	11 cts per lb.
AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.	
Tarred Rope	14 cts per lb.
" Lath Yarn	13 " "
" Spun Yarn	12 " "
" Oakum	8 " "
" Houseline	19 " "
PACKING.	
American	12 to 14 cts per lb.
Russia	18 " "
Italian	21 " "
Hemp packing	20 and 25 " "
Sash and Bell Cord	20 to 35 " "

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues quiet, unusually so for the season of the year, but notwithstanding the supply is light as are also the receipts, and is only for present wants, and prices remain as last quoted. Apples, 7@7½c for evaporated; 4½@5c for primes to choice. Peaches, 8@9c for halves; blackberries, 9@10c. There may be an improved demand within the next month or so, but the general outlook just now is not very encouraging.

EGGS—The receipts have been on the increase for some days past, and with a stronger disposition to realize in consequence, prices are weak and declining; we now quote at 17@18.

FEATHERS—Firm. Sales at 52 to 54c for choice to round lots, with the usual advance for jobbing orts.

FLOUR—The market has stiffened up very materially since the date of our last weekly review, and we have advanced our quotations 25c per bbl, and, furthermore, the indications just now are favorable to a still further rise, in sympathy with the continued upward tendency in wheat. We are reliably informed that some of the Western millers have put up their prices 50c per bbl since the 1st inst., compared with the lowest point, and there is no question but they have been obtaining an advance of 25 cents for some weeks past. The consumption, owing to active competition, it is difficult to get prices up in this market, and dealers, for fear of losing trade, will continue to sell at the lowest figures they can afford, as well it cannot be replaced, and it is only when they come to stock up and pay the advance that they put up prices on all manner of trade. We continue, in a jobbing way, as follows: Spring wheat flours, $5,25@5,50; Minnesotas, $5,85@6; winter wheat, $5,85@6 for red, and $6,25@6,50 for white and white. Three-fourths, if not more, of the flour sold in this market is from the west; the mills here, if anywhere, are unable to compete with it. Rye Flour in light stock; $5,75@6.

GROCERIES—Coffee—During the past week Rio has ruled steady, with a fair business doing. Importers show no signs of weakness, though a dull business for the moment prevails, but, on the contrary, manifest considerable steadiness. The stock of Rio at all the ports, in first hands, is 126,709 bags, and of other grades 29,152 bags, with a large stock in second hands. Sugar stronger at an advance of ⅛ for all descriptions. Rice, Syrups and Molasses unchanged but firm.

SUGARS.	
Crushed	11½
Granulated	11⅛
Powdered	11½
Standard A	10½
N. O. Sugar	8½@ 9¼
SPICES.	
Grain Pepper	28
" Alspice	20
Cloves	40
Cassia, Batr	40
Nutmegs	1 40
Ground Pepper, 10 lbs	35
Ground Cinnamon, 10 lb c	50
Ground Ginger, 10 lb cans	22½
Ground Allspice, 10 lb cans	28
Ground Cloves, 10 lb cans	60
Ground Mustard, 10 lb cans, Durham	35
COFFEES.	
Rio Good	20 @21
Rio Prime	22 @23
Rio Choice	24 @25
Roasted 16c, in ib packages	27
Roasted Java	26½
Roasted Java loose	39½
RICE.	
Carolina ₰ lb	7½@8
Patna ₰ lb	7½@8
MOLASSES.	
Porto Rico	50@55
Demarara	50@55
New Orleans	73@75
SOAPS.	
Rabbit's Best	10
Rabbit's N. Y. City	9
Russian	$6 00
Seal I. O. U.	5 75
Persian	per box, $4 75
Colgate's Palm, ½ and ¼ lb	4 75
Colgate's Amber Toilet	4 50
Colgate's	1 75
Ex. Ethra Wax	7
Olive	6
SYRUPS.	
Sugarhouse	35@40
Maryland	45
Silver Drips	60
Sugar Drips	60@65
White Drips	65@70
Extra Golden	68@70
FISH.	
Lake Herring—½ bbls	$ 4 75 to $ 00
" ¼ bbls	2 62½ " 2 75
White Fish—½ bbls	6 75 " "
" ¼ bbls	3 62½ " "
Mackerel—No. 1, bbls	16 00 to 20 00
" No. 2, bbls	12 00 to 14 00
" No. 3, bbls	10 00 to 11 00
Labrador Herring—Split bbls	9 00
" Rd. bbls	6 50
STANCH.	
Common	66 Silver gloss	9½@10
Buffalo	09 Corn	10½@11
SUNDRIES.	
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B	$5,50 @10,00
Oat Meal, half bbls	3,00
Pearl Barley, bbl bbls	7,00 @ 7,50
Currants per lb	7¾
Prunes in kalsins, per lb	12
Layer Raisins, per box	3,25
Indigo, per lb	1,35 @ 1,50
Bi Carb Soda in packages	7½@ 8
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	6
Potash, per box	9,00
Prunes, per lb	10 @ 11
French Wine Vinegar, per gal	35
Com. Lye, per case	7,75
Philadelphia Lye	8,50 @8 60
Lamp chimneys, per doz	65

GRAIN—The grain markets have stiffened up very materially since the date of our last weekly report, under the influence of recent advices from the west, our chief source of supply, and an advance in prices has been established. The receipts for some weeks past have been light, which was owing to the fact that dealers could not obtain cars, buyers refusing to pay the advance, and the result is stocks are very much reduced, both in the hands of dealers and consumers, and prices tending upward. There has been no movement in Wheat in this market for several weeks, and while there is little or none coming forward or offering, there does not appear to be much inquiry for it; it is doubtful whether any better prices could be obtained, although at the same time it could not be laid down here for much under per bushel as compared with a month ago. The fact is, this is not much of a market for Wheat, unable to compete with western flours; herein is where the trouble lies. The Oat market continues very firm, and with a fair demand and limited supply, prices have further advanced; we now quote at 37@38c for mixed, and 39@40c for white. Corn is also in limited supply and higher, with a continued upward tendency; quotable at 48@48½, according to quality—there was a sale on Saturday of shelled at 48½c, free in elevator. Rye is also firmer with but little offering; quotable at $1,12@1,15. Barley is quiet—not enough doing in this market to establish quotations.

HAY—The receipts of baled have slacked off somewhat, but with a large supply fully equal to the demand, there has been no improvement in prices; prairie, $16@18; timothy, $19@21. Loose, from country wagons, $25@30. Oat straw, baled, on track, $16@17; Wheat straw, $12@14.

HEMP—In limited supply and with lightdemand, but prices still keep up; sales Kentucky rough at $17@18@; double dressed, 13½@14c.

HIDES—The market remains quiet for all descriptions except plump heavy steers, which are in good demand. Kips and calf are in large supply and scarce. Prices unchanged. We quote:

Green hailed cows	9 cts. ₰ lb.
" Steers, Light	9 " "
" " Heavy	10@10½ " "
" Calf	12@13 " "
Green butcher bulls	6 " "
Green butcher cows	6 " "
Green hailed steers, light	8 " "

LEATHER—The general market is much the same as at last reported. The light spready Harness is in good demand; medium weight is dull and very heavy is fair demand. Kips and calf are very dull; rough Leather is in better demand. We quote:

Oak sole, country	0.34@ 0.37
Oak Sole, city	0.35@ 0.42
Red Sole, B.A., heavy and mid	0.32@ 0.38
Red Sole, Oronoco	0.32@ 0.36
Red Sole, good dgt	0.27@ 0.29
Spanish Sole	0.28@ 0.34
Harness, city oak	0.36@ 0.38
Harness, country	0.30@ 0.38
Harness, No. 2 and common	0.32@ 0.35
Fair Skirting	0.32@ 0.35
Fair Bridle, ₰ doz	60.00@70.00
Bell Leather	0.40@ 0.46
Finished Calf	1.10@ 1.40
Finished Upper, ₰ foot	0.19@ 0.23
Finished Kips	0.50@ 0.70

HOMINY—4,25@4,50 ₰ bbl.

MILL FEED—Continues in light supply, but the market is quiet and prices unchanged; Bran, $1,25 ₰ cwt; Shipstuffs, Seconds and Shorts, $1,30 @1,35, Middlings, $1,40@1,50; Chopped Feed, $1,50 @1,60.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is in light supply, and the most of what is held is old stock; quotable at $1,25@ 1,30 ₰ gallon jug.

NAILS—Quiet at $4,90@5,00 ₰ bbl, according to quality and condition. Quite a jobbing trade.

POULTRY—Market bare of dressed poultry. Live Chickens, by the coop, 65@75c ₰ pair according to size.

PEANUTS—Demand improving; sales of choice red at 7c; choice white, 8½ to 9 cents. Stocks here light.

POTATOES—With increased receipts, especially within the past few days, the market is easier, and the inquiry just now is mainly for small lots to supply immediate wants, and as compared with this time last week, prices may be quoted down from 35@50c per bushel; $1,00@1,10 for Peerless and Early Rose, and $1,12@1,15 from store—the inquiry, as already stated, is mostly for small lots.

PROVISIONS—The product of the hog rules high all round, except Sugar Cured Hams, which are relatively lower than any other article, and the most noticeable fact that Clear Bacon Sides have been sold, in Cincinnati and Chicago, as low as Sugar Cured Hams something unheard of before. Lard in good export and consumptive demand at extreme figures.

Hams-Extra S. C.	₰ lb	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₰ lb	16½
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11	Do., half barrels	16¾
Ex Sugar Cured	14	Do., 10 ₰ tin	17
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do., in ½ bbls	17
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, new	12	Do., in ¼ bbls	17½
Cured, ₰ doz	$7 00	Do., ₰ lb, caddies	18½
Bacon Shoulders	10½	Do., ₰ lb do	18½
Short Rib Sides	13½	Do., 5 lb do	18½
Clear Sides	14	Do., 2 lb do	18½
Mess Pork, $13.50@14, $24,00		Do., 6 lb do	18½
Miner's Lard Oil	75	Hams Cooked	22

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3c for good mixed, woolen ½ ₰ lb.

SEEDS—Timothy is in large supply and higher; quotable at $2,17@2,25 in the trade and $2,50 in small way. Timothy unchanged at $2,60@2,75. Clover at $4 Hungarian, $2 ₰ ton of 2,240 ₰ lbs; $1,25 in a small way.

TALLOW—3@3½c ₰ lb.

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TOBACCO—Trade in this branch of business continues quiet, and devoid of any new or important features; the demand is light, confined to supplying immediate necessities, while prices remain unchanged. Following are the current quotations:

MANILA ROPE.	
₰ in. diameter and upwards	15 cts. per lb.
₰ inch	15½ " "
9-16 in. diameter	16 " "
Tarred Rope and Lath Yarn	14½ " "
Hay, Stave and Leather Twine	20½ " "
SISAL WELL LAID ROPE.	
Hawser Laid	15 cts. per lb.
" Roll Rope, Yarns	16½ " "
Sand Pump Rope	15 " "
SISAL ROPE.	
₰ inch diameter and upward	13½ cts. per lb.
₰ inch	13 " "
₰ and 5-16 in. diameter	12½ " "
Hay twine	12 " "
Tarred lath twine	12 " "
JUTE ROPE.	
All sizes	11 cts per lb.
AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.	
Tarred Rope	14 cts per lb.
" Lath Yarn	13 " "
" Spun Yarn	12 " "
" Oakum	8 " "
" Houseline	19 " "
PACKING.	
American	12 to 14 cts per lb.
Russia	18 " "
Italian	21 " "
Hemp packing	20 and 25 " "
Sash and Bell Cord	20 to 35 " "

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues quiet, unusually so for the season of the year, but notwithstanding the supply is light as are also the receipts, and is only for present wants, and prices remain as last quoted. Apples, 7@7½c for evaporated; 4½@5c for primes to choice. Peaches, 8@9c for halves; blackberries, 9@10c. There may be an improved demand within the next month or so, but the general outlook just now is not very encouraging.

EGGS—The receipts have been on the increase for some days past, and with a stronger disposition to realize in consequence, prices are weak and declining; we now quote at 17@18.

FEATHERS—Firm. Sales at 52 to 54c for choice to round lots, with the usual advance for jobbing orts.

FLOUR—The market has stiffened up very materially since the date of our last weekly review, and we have advanced our quotations 25c per bbl, and, furthermore, the indications just now are favorable to a still further rise, in sympathy with the continued upward tendency in wheat. We are reliably informed that some of the Western millers have put up their prices 50c per bbl since the 1st inst., compared with the lowest point, and there is no question but they have been obtaining an advance of 25 cents for some weeks past. The consumption, owing to active competition, it is difficult to get prices up in this market, and dealers, for fear of losing trade, will continue to sell at the lowest figures they can afford, as well it cannot be replaced, and it is only when they come to stock up and pay the advance that they put up prices on all manner of trade. We continue, in a jobbing way, as follows: Spring wheat flours, $5,25@5,50; Minnesotas, $5,85@6; winter wheat, $5,85@6 for red, and $6,25@6,50 for white and white. Three-fourths, if not more, of the flour sold in this market is from the west; the mills here, if anywhere, are unable to compete with it. Rye Flour in light stock; $5,75@6.

GROCERIES—Coffee—During the past week Rio has ruled steady, with a fair business doing. Importers show no signs of weakness, though a dull business for the moment prevails, but, on the contrary, manifest considerable steadiness. The stock of Rio at all the ports, in first hands, is 126,709 bags, and of other grades 29,152 bags, with a large stock in second hands. Sugar stronger at an advance of ⅛ for all descriptions. Rice, Syrups and Molasses unchanged but firm.

SUGARS.	
Crushed	11½
Granulated	11⅛
Powdered	11½
Standard A	10½
N. O. Sugar	8½@ 9¼
SPICES.	
Grain Pepper	28
" Alspice	20
Cloves	40
Cassia, Batr	40
Nutmegs	1 40
Ground Pepper, 10 lbs	35
Ground Cinnamon, 10 lb c	50
Ground Ginger, 10 lb cans	22½
Ground Allspice, 10 lb cans	28
Ground Cloves, 10 lb cans	60
Ground Mustard, 10 lb cans, Durham	35
COFFEES.	
Rio Good	20 @21
Rio Prime	22 @23
Rio Choice	24 @25
Roasted 16c, in ib packages	27
Roasted Java	26½
Roasted Java loose	39½
RICE.	
Carolina ₰ lb	7½@8
Patna ₰ lb	7½@8
MOLASSES.	
Porto Rico	50@55
Demarara	50@55
New Orleans	73@75
SOAPS.	
Rabbit's Best	10
Rabbit's N. Y. City	9
Russian	$6 00
Seal I. O. U.	5 75
Persian	per box, $4 75
Colgate's Palm, ½ and ¼ lb	4 75
Colgate's Amber Toilet	4 50
Colgate's	1 75
Ex. Ethra Wax	7
Olive	6
SYRUPS.	
Sugarhouse	35@40
Maryland	45
Silver Drips	60
Sugar Drips	60@65
White Drips	65@70
Extra Golden	68@70
FISH.	
Lake Herring—½ bbls	$ 4 75 to $ 00
" ¼ bbls	2 62½ " 2 75
White Fish—½ bbls	6 75 " "
" ¼ bbls	3 62½ " "
Mackerel—No. 1, bbls	16 00 to 20 00
" No. 2, bbls	12 00 to 14 00
" No. 3, bbls	10 00 to 11 00
Labrador Herring—Split bbls	9 00
" Rd. bbls	6 50
STANCH.	
Common	66 Silver gloss	9½@10
Buffalo	09 Corn	10½@11
SUNDRIES.	
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B	$5,50 @10,00
Oat Meal, half bbls	3,00
Pearl Barley, bbl bbls	7,00 @ 7,50
Currants per lb	7¾
Prunes in kalsins, per lb	12
Layer Raisins, per box	3,25
Indigo, per lb	1,35 @ 1,50
Bi Carb Soda in packages	7½@ 8
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	6
Potash, per box	9,00
Prunes, per lb	10 @ 11
French Wine Vinegar, per gal	35
Com. Lye, per case	7,75
Philadelphia Lye	8,50 @8 60
Lamp chimneys, per doz	65

GRAIN—The grain markets have stiffened up very materially since the date of our last weekly report, under the influence of recent advices from the west, our chief source of supply, and an advance in prices has been established. The receipts for some weeks past have been light, which was owing to the fact that dealers could not obtain cars, buyers refusing to pay the advance, and the result is stocks are very much reduced, both in the hands of dealers and consumers, and prices tending upward. There has been no movement in Wheat in this market for several weeks, and while there is little or none coming forward or offering, there does not appear to be much inquiry for it; it is doubtful whether any better prices could be obtained, although at the same time it could not be laid down here for much under per bushel as compared with a month ago. The fact is, this is not much of a market for Wheat, unable to compete with western flours; herein is where the trouble lies. The Oat market continues very firm, and with a fair demand and limited supply, prices have further advanced; we now quote at 37@38c for mixed, and 39@40c for white. Corn is also in limited supply and higher, with a continued upward tendency; quotable at 48@48½, according to quality—there was a sale on Saturday of shelled at 48½c, free in elevator. Rye is also firmer with but little offering; quotable at $1,12@1,15. Barley is quiet—not enough doing in this market to establish quotations.

HAY—The receipts of baled have slacked off somewhat, but with a large supply fully equal to the demand, there has been no improvement in prices; prairie, $16@18; timothy, $19@21. Loose, from country wagons, $25@30. Oat straw, baled, on track, $16@17; Wheat straw, $12@14.

HEMP—In limited supply and with lightdemand, but prices still keep up; sales Kentucky rough at $17@18@; double dressed, 13½@14c.

HIDES—The market remains quiet for all descriptions except plump heavy steers, which are in good demand. Kips and calf are in large supply and scarce. Prices unchanged. We quote:

Green hailed cows	9 cts. ₰ lb.
" Steers, Light	9 " "
" " Heavy	10@10½ " "
" Calf	12@13 " "
Green butcher bulls	6 " "
Green butcher cows	6 " "
Green hailed steers, light	8 " "

LEATHER—The general market is much the same as at last reported. The light spready

HOME NEWS.

Amusements To-night.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE, Fifth avenue—"The Gilded Age." Mr. Raymond as *Col. Sellers.*

TRIMBLES' VARIETIES, Penn avenue—A great variety performance.

The Weather.

The indications to May 6th are a very pleasant dry month, with some rain showers, and not so much rain as is usual in April. No freezing weather, unless there should be heavy or long rain storms. The prospect of the season is good, which may be disturbed by bugs or grasshoppers.

APRIL 12, 1875.

Duquesne Club.

Yesterday the annual election for officers was held by the Duquesne Club with the following result: President—R. H. Emerson. Vice Presidents—H. W. Oliver, Jr., Jno. W. Chaifant. Directors—A. H. Childs, T. C. Clarkson, C. L. Fitzhugh, A. M. Guthrie, W. G. Park, Geo. Shiras, Jr., S. Schoyer, Jr., Rodman Wister. Membership Committee—John Bissell, Jas. Marshall, A. E. W. Painter, Jas. H. Parker, Malcolm Hay, T. B. Swearingen, T. M. Carnegie.

Money Stolen.

Mr. John Siebert, a grocer at No. 66 Penn avenue, finished counting the day's receipts about twelve o'clock last night and put them in his pocket. They amounted to $57. While he was doing the counting he was talking to a gentleman in the store, and after his financial calculations were over he went and stood beside the man and conversed with him a while longer. After the man had left Mr. Seibert discovered that his money was also gone. He got officer Crawford to follow and search the person, which was done, but Mr. Seibert refused to make any charge against him and the officer let him go.

A Grant Street Robbery.

Joseph A. Flemmer, a German who has only been in this country about three months, was attacked on Grant street, near Diamond alley, about half past twelve o'clock this morning and robbed of a watch and chain. Mr. Flemmer was walking down the street with his hands in his pockets when a large negro came up to him, and putting his arm through Mr. Flemmer's said, "Come along with me," at the same time robbing him of his watch and chain. Such proceedings not being to the liking of Mr. Flemmer's fancy he tackled the fellow and was getting the better of him when the negro slipped out of his coat and fled, leaving the garment in Mr. Flemmer's possession but taking the watch and chain. Mr. Flemmer reported the affair at the Central Station, where he also left the coat, which the owner can have upon calling for it.

A Spelling Match—A Model Report.

The people of Mt. Pleasant have had a "spell" of the popular amusement in which people of other places have so eagerly engaged. Here written and oral spelling were used. Among the hard words pronounced were the following, and a few not found in the "unabridged:" Pinafore, Corsair, Plaquing, Hieroglyphics, Kerosene, Effeemosynary, Dishabille, Lachrymose, Bicoochee, Connoisseur, Colporteur, Coantchouc, Guillotine, Sole Leather all together fifty words. A report of the number of words missed by each speller is given, from which the following is copied:

	Oral.	*Written.*	*Total.*
A. W. M'Creary	2	7	9
G. S. M'Clelland	0	0	0
J. S. Newmyer	0	4	4
G. W. Overholt	0	6	6
J. Henderson	1	15	16

We recommend a similar method for the grand spelling contest between Allegheny and Pittsburgh. Let the party who foots the least number of mistakes be considered the victor.

Spelling Match in Allegheny.

A spelling match was held last evening in the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny City. Prof. L. H. Eaton officiated as pronouncer, Rev. B. F. Woodburn and Prof. Daniel as referees, and Mr. J. Young and Miss Anna Marshall as Captains. Twenty were chosen on each side, and the spelling proceeded. The first word missed was "append;" others missed were "antidote," "simony," "oscillate," "mortgage," "alpaca," "gayety," saccharine," "mustaches," "aporphus," "cynical." At midnight the spellers had all retired except Miss Marshall, of the Second ward school, Pittsburgh, and Miss Brown, of the Fifth ward, Allegheny. The spelling was then an orthographical duel between the two cities. The spelling books were exhausted and Geographical names tried. Miss Brown succumbed on "Mecklenburg." Miss Marshall was then presented with a beautiful miniature dictionary. A present was offered to the first unlucky speller, which he did not wish to keep. The attendance was large and the entertainment very enjoyable.

WATCH STOLEN.

Robbery on Troy Hill.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. John Gast, who resides on Lowrie street, Troy Hill, Allegheny, entered his residence and, as he says, he left the key in the door when he went up stairs and laid down. Before doing so he hung his vest containing his gold watch and chain in the hallway in the lower story. He had been lying down but a short time when he heard some one passing and at the door down stairs, but, thinking that some other member of the family would answer the rap, paid no further attention to it. Shortly afterwards he arose and went down stairs, when he found his front door open and his gold watch and chain gone. There is no clue to the thieves.

THE "EXTRA" TAXES.

The Question Likely to Come Before the Courts.

Now that the question has been raised as to the legality of charging ten per cent. on taxes not paid before October 1st of each year, it is likely that it will reach the Courts. Yesterday Mr. John Ogden, collector of delinquent taxes in the Third ward, Allegheny, was charging the ten per cent. extra per cent. in two instances, and in another case the party paid it, though under protest.

It is quite likely, now that a start has been made, that the objections will very frequently be made, and the question will have to be finally settled by the Court before the collectors will be relieved of trouble in making their collections.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

Some of the Employes of the Eagle Cotton Mill Refuse to Work.

Yesterday morning shortly after the machinery in the Eagle Cotton Mill in Allegheny had been put in motion, the Superintendent, Mr. Joel Smith, was somewhat surprised, in making his usual round, to find about fifty operatives idle in the spinning department. On asking what such a state of affairs meant, he was informed by some that the employes wanted an advance in their wages, while others said they would not work under the new superintendent, who had just gone on duty in the morning, his predecessor having resigned the position to go West. The girls were ordered to resume work or leave within five minutes, and most of them did the latter, retiring in good order, but when they got outside of the building they cheered loud enough to be heard for several squares.

At noon several of their number had returned to work, and others followed during the afternoon. It is thought the whole force will be in their places this morning, as the number of workmen under a new foreman often occasions such strikes among factory girls.

BUSINESS RETURNS.

Statements Filed Yesterday With the Controller.

Yesterday the following firms filed with Controller Snodgrass statements of the amount of their business for the year ending April 1, 1875:

J. Painter & Sons	$1,174,871 68
W. T. Chaffey & Co	61,532 37
Graff, Hugus & Co	88,000 00
W. S. Evans & Co	48,000 00
Rev. Jos. Horner	45,995 40
Andrew Ackley	20,747 00
Gray, Possiel & Rose	90,000 00
J. G. Lauer & Bro	52,000 00
G. A. Mandorf	90,935 80
J. R. Weldin & Co	135,450 00
DeZouche & Co	64,099 00
Richards, Hartley, Flint Glass Co	132,201 68
Excelsior Glass Co	115,100 00
Tibby Bros	25,000 00
Loughrey & Frew	63,792 87
A. C. Hilbus & Co	45,887 14
Nimick & Co	38,874 13
Aiken & Co	24,018 00
U. S. Bank	125,981 64
Monongahela Savings Bank	162,000 00
James Marshall & Co	80,328 00
Westinghouse Air Brake Co	206,271 18
S. S. Marvin & Co	198,658 70
Snowden & Kemp	50,000 00
W. D. West & Bro	46,583 75
McCallin Bros	16,869 41
John Moorhead	21,196 83
T. C. Jenkins	563,700 00
D. Cooper & Co	57,000 00
Thos. Wightman & Co	350,000 00
Christian Advocate	27,000 00
The Republikaner	12,000 00
Wm. Jahn	13,000 00
Thos. Hare & Bro	135,000 00
A. Hartupee	225,000 00
Jas. D. Carlise	92,550 00
Jas. Robinson	38,000 00
W. C. Gallagher	3,500 00
A. O'Leary	21,000 00
Jacob Einsle & Co	15,000 00
Schanke & Will	16,522 26
T. H. Lizinger	25,000 00
Germania Savings Bank	458,437 00
Knox, Kim & Co	110,980 00
Logan, Gregg & Co	190,419 47
William Hertzog	20,000 00
Penn Bank	449,534 89
Lawrence Savings Bank	347,967 64
Robert O. Lyons	12,300 00
Alfred Harris	10,000 00
Joshua Rhodes	150,000 00
Joachim Weisser	11,000 00
Robert S. Davis & Co	55,000 00
G. W. Hoffstott	250,000 00
Verner & Co	75,237 54
Watson & Stewart	17,000 00
J. D. Bernd & Co	250,000 00
Edward Borne	23,438 00
W. P. Townsend & Co	20,000 00
Evans, Sell & Co	125,000 00
P. Archibald & Co	121,230 00
	17,280 48

Dr. Sadler, Oculist and Aurist,

has removed to No. 256 Penn avenue. Eye, Ear, Throat and Catarrh specialties. Spectacles perfectly adjusted to weak eyes. THS

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

The Election of Members of the Guardians of the Poor—What Shall be Done With the Tramps?—Going for the Hucksters—That Bill for Legal Services in the Nation Trust Company Troubles—Reports from Committees.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

Present.—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Arnholt, Atkinson, Atterbury, Ballentine, Braun, Breed, Brown, Buckley, Carr, Chislett, Clark, Clemens, Dannels, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, Doyle, Epping, Evans, Froehlich, Goldthrope, Haines, Harrison, Herron, Holliday, Jeremy, Kerr, Kestner, Liddell, Littell, Metzgar, Meyer, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, McCombs, MacConnell, McClurg, Negley, O'Neil, Perry, Ray, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, Spahr, Taylor, Vierheller, Weldon and President Gross.

Absent.—Messrs. Barckley, Bates, Bissell, Bruce, Fetterman, Fox, House, Jones, Keebler, Kernan, Knaup, McGimpsey, Noble, Rafferty, Schock, Schild, Waring.

The Clerk read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were adopted.

Mr. SHIPTON moved to go into an election for members of the Board of Poor Directors to fill two vacancies in the Board. Carried.

Messrs. Thomas Jones, Henry Hays, Thomas A. Rowley and Henry A. Freyvogle were nominated. The ballot resulted as follows:

Jones	33
Rowley	12
Hays	34
Freyvogle	17

Messrs. Jones and Hays were declared elected.

The Chair announced the committees in which the new members had been placed as follows: W. A. Herron, on Committee on City Property and Railroads; J. Schmidt, Committees on Water and Allegheny Wharf; C. Jeremy, Streets, and Retrenchment and Reform; J. F. Vierheller, Monongahela Wharf, and Claims and Accounts; Patrick Carr, Ordinances; Wm. Lewis, Lewis Clemens, Bridges, and Retrenchment and Reform.

The appointments were confirmed.

Several reports of sewers, from Common Council, were called up and approved.

The report of the viewers on Brownsville and Washington avenues was laid over.

Mr. B. DARLINGTON, petition for vacation of Hill street. Referred.

Mr. BRAUN, resolution instructing the Street Committee to advertise for proposals for repaving of Wood street. Referred.

Mr. DANNELLS, petition for water pipe. Referred.

Mrs. E. MUSGRAVE, petition of James McGregor for abatement of business tax. Referred.

Mr. MCCANDLESS, petition for exoneration of over-assessment of business tax. Referred.

Also, remonstrance against sewer on Center avenue. Referred.

Mr. HARRISON, petition from John Hutchison & Co. for payment of bill for street paving. Referred.

Also, for policemen in the Thirteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. METZGAR, a resolution for a joint session of Councils to hear the report of a committee of citizens with reference to the pest house site. Laid on the table.

Mr. BREED, petition for passage of an ordinance for collection of assessments for sewer on Fifth avenue. Referred.

Mr. SCULLY, petition for gas lamps on Elm street and Liberty avenue. Referred.

Mr. MACCONNELL, petition for water main on Sheridan avenue. Referred.

Mr. LITTELL, a communication from the Board of Health, setting forth that a vacancy existed in the Board, occasioned by the death of Dr. A. G. McCandless.

Received, and the election to fill the vacancy fixed for next meeting.

Mr. LITTELL, petition for a gas lamp on an alley near junction of Wood and Liberty streets. Referred.

Mr. BROWN, an ordinance for opening of St. Oliver street. Referred.

Mr. CLARK, petition for privilege to erect a one story blacksmith shop. Referred.

Mr. CARR, petition for gas lamp on Pine street. Referred.

Also, for numbering houses on Pius street. Referred.

Also, communication calling attention to bad condition of board walks on Monastery avenue. Referred.

Also, petition from Patrick McDonough for abatement of over assessment for business tax. Referred.

Mr. BRAUN, resolution authorizing the Street Committee to employ tramps to work on the streets, and to provide for shelter and food for them for their work. Those who refused to work to be imprisoned as vagrants. Read twice.

Mr. BRAUN presented a communication from merchants asking that some ordinance be passed to prevent hucksters from coming to the city and "beating" the regular merchants. Referred to Committee on Trades.

The hucksters not paying any tax. Referred.

Also, petition from citizens asking that a portion of the Allegheny wharf be rented for a horse market. Referred to Committee on Allegheny Wharf.

Mr. SHIPTON presented a bill of John Fitzsimmons for $520 for license plates. Bill approved and warrant ordered.

Also pay roll of the late Board of Revision amounting to $3,270. Approved and warrants ordered.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Water, presented the pay roll for February. Received and filed.

Mr. O'NEILL, petition of Messrs. Coll & Co., asking privilege to file their bond in the contract for furnishing water stop cocks. Received and referred.

Mr. ERNST, reported the election of J. B. Epping as chairman of the Committee on Wooden Buildings. Received.

Also an ordinance authorizing Mr. D. Bly to erect an iron clad building on ground owned by him on Thirty-third street.

The ordinance was passed finally on the second reading, and then postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. BREED, from the Committee on Roads presented the following ordinances:

Ordinance for the better grading of Lake street; read and passed finally. Ordinance for grading of Wilson street; passed finally. Ordinance for opening of Meyran street; passed finally. Ordinance for opening of Murray avenue; passed finally. An ordinance for the opening of Homewood avenue; passed finally. Ordinance for grading Homewood avenue; passed finally.

Mr. LITTELL, called up the ordinance making the office of the City Physician, to attend to all cases brought to the Central Station House, and fixing the salary at $300. Referred.

Mr. B. DARLINGTON called up the ordinance with references to changes in the wharf for the approaches to the proposed new South Side bridge from the point, which has been passed at the last meeting. The gentleman moved to reconsider which was carried.

An amendment was then adopted and the ordinance was made the special order for the next meeting at three o'clock.

Mr. METZGAR offered a resolution, to hear the communications of citizens from the Thirteenth ward in reference to the Pest House site. Lost.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk

At twenty minutes past two o'clock this branch was called to order and the following members answered present: Messrs. Aull, Bell, Boucher, Connelly, Cuthbert, Flinn, Fulton, Fox, Frank, Finnerty, Foley, Glass, Hahn, Hogle, Hughes, Kerr, Mears, Moyran, Morrison, McNamara, Nesbit, Perchment, Pauline, Reilly, Rowswell, Siebert, Speakman, Thompson, Torrence, Wainwright, Young, and President Negley.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The following petitions, etc., were presented on the call of the wards:

Mr. FOX, petition of Layng & McKalip for permission to lay a switch at the corner of Railroad and Thirty-first streets, in the Fifteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. NEGLEY, petition of Jas. P. Hanna, for change in grade. Referred.

Also, petition of Mr. Cassiday's heirs for damages caused by the grading of Brownsville avenue. Referred.

Also, a remonstrance from the estate of John S. Woods for refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Mr. HUGHES, petition of Mr. Beck for permission to erect a frame addition. Referred.

Mr. PAULINE, petition for a gas lamp at the corner of Twelfth and Mary Ann streets, South Side. Referred.

Mr. NESBIT, remonstrance against the opening of Robinson street, South Side. Referred.

Mr. THOMPSON presented the report of the Street Committee, which was received and filed, and the following business accompanying it was acted upon:

Report of Viewers on the assessment of Try, Watson and Shingiss streets sewer, from P. W. & B. R. R. to Shingiss street. Approved.

Report of Viewers on opening of Beatty street, from Stanton avenue to Jackson street. Referred.

Ordinance opening Hatfield street from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth streets. Passed.

Ordinance amending an ordinance for a sewer on Thirty-third street, from Penn avenue to the Allegheny river. Passed.

Resolution authorizing the City Controller to issue his warrant on the Mayor in favor of the City Treasurer for $923.43, for payment of the assessment against the city for the construction of the Forbes street sewer. Passed.

Resolution for part payment of the cost of regrading and repaving Cherry alley, from Fourth avenue to Diamond street. Passed.

Ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Magee street, from Locust to Bluff streets.

Mr. THOMPSON presented a remonstrance against the same, which was received and filed, and then both it and the ordinance were referred back to the committee.

Ordinance for pipe sewer on Washington street, from Wylie avenue to connect with the Fifth avenue sewer. Passed.

Ordinance for the opening of Virginia avenue, from Oneida street to Shaler's line, South Side. Laid over.

Mr. MEYRAN, resolution for a joint session of Councils to hear the protest of citizens against the erection of a pest house in the Thirteenth ward. Passed.

Mr. HAHN, from the Monongahela Wharf Committee, presented the following:

Ordinance establishing a public wharf on the South Side, between First and Sixth streets. Passed.

Ordinance establishing the rate of wharfage to be charged the Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company. Referred back to the committee.

Mr. AULL, from the Survey Committee, presented an ordinance establishing the grade of Lake street, from Lincoln avenue to Wilson street. Passed.

Unfinished Common Council business was taken up and a resolution for the exoneration of John Cronin from the payment of taxes was indefinitely postponed. A resolution for the payment of ten dollars to Patrick McArdle as compensation for a large glass broken by a policeman while making an arrest, was passed.

Business from Select Council was taken up and all concurred, except as follows: A resolution for the payment of the members of the late Board of Revision was referred to the Finance Committee, it appearing that some of the Revisors are on the pay roll for twenty-eight days, whereas, by ordinance, the Board was required to transact all its business within twenty days. Resolution for board walk on Monastery avenue, South Side. Referred to Street Committee. An ordinance locating a street from Liberty avenue to the line of the bridge crossing the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. at Thirty-third street was laid over.

Mr. FINNERTY presented a resolution for the refunding of overpaid taxes amounting to $11.62 to Jacob Ploquet. Passed.

Mr. FOLEY, resolution for better accommodations in Common Council for reporters of the press. Passed, and Messrs. Foley, Thompson and Fulton were appointed as the special committee to provide such accommodations.

Mr. FOX, resolution for the abatement of the nuisance caused by the formation of ponds between Thirty-third and Thirty-sixth streets, Fifteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. AULL, resolution instructing the Road Committee to examine and report as to the practicability of changing the grade and straightening the location of Fifth avenue at "Zug's hump," and the fill west of Craft avenue, Fourteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. THOMPSON called up the resolution which was laid over at the last meeting, providing for the payment of $2,000 each to D. T. Watson and the heirs of the late Hon. H. B. Swoope, for legal services.

Mr. NEGLEY, (Mr. Aull in the chair) moved that the question be dividedl, and that a warrant be drawn for $2,000 in favor of D. T. Watson. Carried.

Mr. NEGLEY moved that the question of the payment of Mr. Swoope be indefinitely postponed. Carried.

Adjourned.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

The Falling off in Receipts—A Season Not Remarkable for Pecuniary Success.

The Lecture Committee of the Library Association have been taking a look over their accounts of the past season, and the revelations made are not of a very encouraging character in a financial way. There were sixteen lectures given under the auspices of the Committe, and among them were some of the best lectures ever given in Pittsburgh. With one or two exceptions the lectures were good. The exceptions were those of some who came with strong endorsements, but who failed to come up to the standard, and really for a time threw a shadow over the course. The committee at the outstart, feeling that the depressing influences of the times would be against them, labored with unusual zeal to make the course a success, and left nothing undone that would add to its success. There has perhaps never been year in which the work of the Committee was so thoroughly performed, or in which more general satisfaction was given; but notwithstanding these efforts the results were not pecuniarily gratifying. No attraction seemed sufficient to crowd the house, and the receipts, as a general thing, "ward" as had been anticipated. The receipts during the season as compared with the previous year, were fully thirty per cent. less; yet the expenses were about the same. The lecturers' hotel and sheet does not show a very handsome profit. It is, under all the circumstances, only too fortunate that it does not show a postive loss. We are informed by the gentlemanly treasurer of the Capt. Herbert and his associates have not been more liberally rewarded, for certainly they deserved to be.

The result in Pittsburgh however, is but a repetition of the general experience of managers throughout the country. The amusement season of 1874-5, has not in any place been attended with great success, and the almost unanimous report is that the receipts have fallen off from 25 to 50 per cent. The expenses however are about the same, and thus the managers principally suffer. In the lecture department this is particularly the case. Lecturers could be had soon, obtained as good prices as during the war, in some instances, and the tariff was really so high that after the payment of the lecture fee, there was comparatively little left for the manager. In this city the lecturers secured prices ranging from $125 to $300—the majority ranging at figures in the neighborhood of $175. The tariff next season will either have to be revised, or "the curse" in many places will be abandoned.

So far as our city is concerned, the record shows rather better than in the majority of cities where Lyceum entertainments have been given. And this is owing to the labors of the committee, to whom lecture goers in our community owe a vote of thanks for the enjoyment of many an hour of pleasure and profit during the season which has closed.

THE WILKINSBURG ANNEXATION.

The Decree of the Court and Exceptions Filed.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, the following decree was entered in the case of the annexation of the Thirty-seventh ward to the city, in which James Kelly was plaintiff and the city of Pittsburgh and Henry B. Stoller et al. were defendants: "This case came to be heard at this term upon the bill, supplemental bill, answers, reports of the master and evidence, and was argued by the counsel, and thereupon, and upon consideration thereof, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed as follows, viz.: That the ordinance of the city of Pittsburgh entitled "an ordinance to provide for the admission into the city of a portion of Wilkins township," passed by the Councils thereof on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1873, is null, void, and of no effect; that a writ of injunction be granted and is hereby ordered to issue against the defendants, the city of Pittsburgh, perpetually restraining the said city from levying taxes upon the lands of the plaintiff, mentioned in his bill, and situate in that part of the township of Wilkins described in the bill, and from collecting any city taxes assessed thereon, and restraining the said city of Pittsburgh from exercising corporate or municipal authority in pursuance of the aforesaid ordinance, over any part of said Wilkins township, described in the plaintiff's bill; and further ordered that the city of Pittsburgh pay the costs of this suit"

The following exceptions were filed by the defendants counsel, the first two of which were overruled by the Court and the last one sustained:

First—For that said decree purports to be predicted in part upon the supplemental bill filed in said cause, whereas said supplemental bill was not before the master nor considered by him, and was considered by counsel on both sides as out of the case, and for that reason no testimony was taken in reference to it.

Second—That said decree in respect to restraining collection of taxes is beyond and outside of the relief prayed for in said original bill.

Third—That no decree should be entered as against the individual defendants, they having never answered nor been ruled to answer, and the Court having no jurisdiction of the case in respect to the matters charged against said defendants in said bill, and that the same should be dismissed as to them.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

A Proposed Union—A General Convention Talked of—A Preliminary Meeting.

Allegheny county has at least eighteen flourishing literary societies—or at least there were representatives from eighteen such organizations at a meeting held in the Fourth ward school hall, Allegheny, last evening. The object of the meeting was to discuss the propriety of forming a central organization or general convention in which each society could be represented by delegates.

The meeting was organized with Mr. Fred. W. Kiefer, of the Fourth Ward Lyceum, as Chairman, and Mr. E. A. Smith, of the Irving, as Secretary.

The object of the gathering was then discussed in an informal way, and a decision finally arrived at to go into an organization as proposed.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Ed. Craig, George Seebick, Thomas D. Chantler, Albert Burkowitz, and J. Milton Jones was appointed to suggest a plan for the organization.

This committee, after a brief absence, reported in favor of forming a central union, and recommended the appointment of a committee to prepare a constitution for the new union. In the meantime, the preliminary organization adopted for the evening could remain until the permanent organization was effected.

The report was received and adopted.

A committee was then appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, to fix upon a time for holding the general convention, and to report at a future meeting.

After which the meeting adjourned.

To Gentlemen

who desire to replenish their wardrobes in the way of fine Spring Clothing, and who desire a tastefully cut, well-fitting garment, call and see Anderson, Diamond Bank building, No. 64 Fifth avenue. Nothing on his tables but fabrics of the latest style, and prices the most reasonable.

European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Baltic, at New York, City of Richmond, at New York; Cambria, at Plymouth; Pennsylvania, at Queenstown; Calabria, at Queenstown; Adriatic, off Fastnet; Moravia, at Baltimore.

Everything to make your home comfortable, at H. C. REINEMAN'S, 201 Penn avenue.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

....Coroner McCallin says "business is mighty dull just now."

....Lumber rafts are commencing to come down the Allegheny river.

....The trial of the bond of friendship case has been fixed for next Monday in the Common Pleas Court No. 1.

....The annual meeting of the contributors to the Homeopathic Hospital will be held at the Hospital this afternoon at three o'clock.

....The work of enlarging and improving the Allegheny water basin, on Troy Hill, has been commenced by Messrs. McNaugher & Co., the contractors.

....Officer Conrad got five days suspension yesterday from the Mayor for smoking while on duty. The Mayor is evidently of the opinion that smoking is not "tobie."

....The citizens of the late Thirty-seventh ward met last night and held another conference in reference to the school question, which has attracted so much attention of late.

....The residents on Hamilton street, Troy Hill, are making Rome howl because the street is not paved and they are compelled to wade through mud knee deep during "soft spells."

....A prayer meeting will be held in the Alliance rooms this afternoon, by the ladies of the W. C. T. U., beginning at three o'clock, to be followed by a regular weekly meeting of the County Alliance.

....The hearing in the case of "Punch" Long, who is charged with stealing fifty dollars from Con. Sexton, has been again postponed by the Mayor until Saturday. The defendant was released on his own recognizance.

....The Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court received a Registered letter from Governor Hartranft yesterday, acknowledging the receipt of the record of the Court in the case of Murray and Meyers which was forwarded to the State Capital last week.

....The Woolen Building Committee organized yesterday afternoon by electing Mr. J. B. Epping Chairman. Privilege to erect wooden buildings was granted to D. Bly, Florian Groesch, George A. Kambach and Joseph Kountz.

....Yesterday afternoon a man named Alex. Swann fell from the top of a load of hay, at the head of Federal street, Allegheny, and sustained a number of severe bruises. Dr. W. Ute was summoned and dressed his injuries.

....Between seven and eight o'clock last night an old gentleman who was walking along Duquesne Way was attacked by two young men, dragged into a little dark alley and robbed of fourteen dollars, all the money in his possession.

....It was reported in Allegheny yesterday that Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, proprietors of the rolling mill in the Ninth ward, had offered their puddlers $5.25, and the probabilities were that the mill would soon be in operation again.

....Neal McGurgan, a boy about eighteen years of age, and who was before Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, yesterday, on a charge of assaulting H. Barnett, a brakeman on the C. & P. R. R. some time ago, was held in $500 for his appearance at Court in the sum of $300.

....James Adams, a Pittsburgher who was on a tramp, died at Delaware, Ohio, on the 30th ult., of small-pox. The Marshal of Delaware has written to Postmaster Ford, of this city, and has also stated that he had a brother-in-law named James Hamilton living in this city, who keeps a boarding house and saloon. The Postmaster has a letter for Hamilton.

....A spelling match will be held in the Fifth Ward school for the benefit of the Avenue and Murphy street, on this, Tuesday, evening, the 13th inst. Miss Conrad and Mr. David J. Johns will captain the orthographers. Profs. Andrews, of the Eleventh ward public school, and Douglass, of the Hazelwood school, will be in attendance and participate in the exercises. Admission 11 cents; proceeds for the benefit of the church.

....Dr. W. W. Cole, Health Physician of Allegheny, reports seventeen deaths in that city last week, as follows: Congestion of brain, 2; scarlet fever, 2; convulsions, 1; gastric fever, 1; old age, 1; pneumonia, 2; cancer, 1; heart disease, 1; hydrothorax, 1; accident, 1; acute peritonitis, 2; asphyxia, 1; hypertrophy, 1. Under five years of age, 8; from twenty to thirty, 3; from fifty to sixty, 2; from sixty to seventy-five, 1. Males 10, females 7. Married 5, single 12. All white.

....Louis Engel, whose parents reside at No. 135 East Lane, Allegheny, has been missing since Friday last. He is a boy about thirteen years of age, and about four o'clock of the day named he left the German school, on Second street, Allegheny, which he was attending, and nothing has been heard of him since. He wore a brown sack coat, a light vest and pants, and had on a narrow brimmed straw hat. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his parents.

....Now that the Mayor has appointed from the police force three men who are to be known as the Roving Squad, whose duty and have supervision over the entire city would not the arrangement have additional efficiency if the Commissioners were placed on the police force? Assault and battery, robbing and Cellar Cementing, Concrete floors of artificial stone and tar walks. Trees and Shrubs furnished and planted in the best manner. Work and Trees warranted. The public will find it to their profit to call on John Scott, 241 Western avenue, Allegheny City.

The Best—The Cheapest.

The best and cheapest house furnishing and ornamental goods in the city at

H. C. REINEMAN'S,
201 Penn avenue.

A FEW WORDS TO FEEBLE AND DELICATE WOMEN.

BY R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, N. Y.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who is daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say a few words to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their minds never to take another dose of medicine, nor be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended, than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which are the reverse of the one adopted for them, there is no doubt but they would be hopeless cases indeed. But lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws governing the nature of your system. A harsh irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines are never cure you. If you would use rational means, reason and science should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and restoratives, compounded best adapted to reform by your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription which has received the loudest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid and tiresome sensations causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs, that from your cheeks; that continual drain that is sapping from your systems all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful, may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper workings of your system are relieved by this mild and safe means. While periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use is kept up for a reasonable length of time the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful, light on these subjects may be obtained from my pamphlet on diseases peculiar to your sex, sent on receipt of two stamps. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

A Dwelling House and Stable Damaged to the Amount of an Insurance.

Last night about ten o'clock an alarm of fire was struck from Box 21, Second ward, Allegheny. At the same time the sky in the northwest was illuminated by a bright light, which seemed to indicate an extensive conflagration, and which induced throngs of people to start in the direction of the fire. It proved to be a frame stable fronting on Taylor avenue, one door from the corner of Irwin avenue. There were some cattle in the stable at the time, but as the fire was in the second story when discovered, the cattle were brought out without much difficulty. There were several tons of hay and grain in the second story which burned fiercely. The fire communicated to the rear part of the Wm. Tell House, setting fire to the roof, but the firemen, who were promptly on the ground, soon had it in check. The contents of the stable and the building were destroyed, involving a loss of about $150. The stable which was a very flimsy affair, was owned by Mr. Ziegler and was rented by Philip Hahn and Moreland Myers, upon whom the loss fell. The Wm. Tell house is owned by the heirs of Samuel Young, and was occupied by Gotleib Braunstreiter, who estimates his loss at $150. He is fully insured in the Humboldt Insurance Company. The others were not insured.

Landscape Gardening—Removal.

Mr. James Scott, Landscape Gardner, has removed to No. 241 Western avenue, where he will receive orders for all kinds of Grading, Sodding and Cellar Cementing. Concrete floors of artificial stone and tar walks. Trees and Shrubs furnished and planted in the best manner. Work and Trees warranted. The public will find it to their profit to call on John Scott, 241 Western avenue, Allegheny City.

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PERSONAL.

***Alderman J. J. Larkin has opened an office on Fifth avenue, which he has fitted up in very neat style.

***Rev. H. O. Gibbons, formerly principal of the Fifteenth ward schools, has accepted a charge for the summer at Charlestown, West Va.

***Sadler, the champion oarsman of England, is reported to have been defeated recently in a single scull race on the Tyne, by a new rower named Watson

***Frank Cowan has been appointed *ad interim* District Attorney of Westmoreland county, vice Hon. H. D. Foster, resigned. His business livelier than ever, and premiums will soon be increased.

***Speaker Patterson was at yesterday's session of Common Council. It was generally supposed that he was present for the pur